INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

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VOL. XVII NO 37-- BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 12 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
16 Feb.	Morea * ..		10,953
23 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 ,,	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranold ..		16,650
13 ,,	Sanpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Nadera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,500
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Leave about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Jan.	10th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	31st ,,	12th ,,
Chifuku Maru ..	6th Feb.	19th ,,
Shanghai Maru..	12th ,,	22nd ,,
Honolulu Maru..	24th ,,	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	28th ,,	10th ,,
Hiyeizan Maru ..	1st Mar.	13th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	11th ,,	19th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

430-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22097.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
15th Feb.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20th ,,	TamatsuMaru*	Straits and Japan.
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
11th Feb.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
13th ,,	Barpeta ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th ,,	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.
15th ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
16th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.

Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.

Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
Awa Maru ..	6028.	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 ,,
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 ,,
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 ,,	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8060	....	@20 ,,
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10560	2 Feb.	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 ,,
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 ,,	7 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

'Phone No. 20279, 23738.

Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

Secretary and Treasurer

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramasam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz:- All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State Peoole's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,

Publishers, Madras.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay. J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.

Tele. Address—"Ilaar" Kandi.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.

Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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Register No.....

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Bombay Chronicle.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU MATRICULATED CLERK; experienced in Cloth market line. Apply personally to DAMODAR HARIDAS & CO., Mulji Jetha Market.
A R1453

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desiring following posts in up-country to consult with GOODWIN AND CO., Employment Agency, Delhi. Clerks (Graduates, Matrics Non-matrics) Engineers Overseers Doctors Private secretaries Managers, Accountants Stenographers and Salesmen, etc., Good prospects. Apply sharp enclosing stamp for reply.
A R1456

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.
A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31678

LOST AND FOUND

LOST,—FOX TEHHIER, white body black head, two black spots on back answers to the name of "SPOT"—Reward if returned to J. F. MULGROVE, 16, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder.
PB R1455

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Heavy duty and reinforced -Dunlop Tyres. Fresh stocks all sizes good and guaranteed condition 50 per cent. off catalogue prices. Apply TRIANGULAR MOTOR WORKS, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, Bombay.
T R1454

LOANS.

13·000/- Cash loans granted without interest. For concession enlistment and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. Agents wanted. Apply to:—THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L 31740

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-[illegible]
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-[illegible]
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. [illegible]

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Assistant Engineer in this Municipality on a salary of Rs. 250—25—400 plus Rs. 50 as conveyance allowance per mensem. Only those who have passed the B.E. (Civil) or the L.C.E. Examination of some recognised University need apply. Preference will be given to those who have experience in some major Municipality. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience together with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th March, 1929.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
Dated 9th February, 1929
31780

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the COTTON TRADE, held to-day, it was decided that Ready and Forward Markets at Sewri be open from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. from TUESDAY, the 12th instant, onwards until further notice. The Trade are, therefore, requested to be present to-morrow during these hours at Sewri and also do their utmost to induce their Staff to come to Sewri with them.

Police and Military authorities have promised adequate protection to the Trade.

The G. I. P. Railway will run a non-stop train at 11 a.m. sharp from Victoria Terminus to the Cotton Green Station.

By Order of the Board,
D. MEHTA,
Secretary.
31791

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of removing dead animals from the Slaughter Houses at Bandra for one year commencing from 1st March, 1929, will be sold by Public Auction in the Arthur Crawford Market Office on FRIDAY, the 15th February, 1929, at 11 a.m. (Bombay Time). For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.

Arthur Crawford Market Office,
Bombay, 7th February, 1929.
31779

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of undermentioned articles for the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1929-30, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 4th March, 1929, Monday, at 4 p.m.

Tenders should be accompanied with samples and Rs. 100 as earnest money, without which they will not be considered.

Specification and tender form can be had from Store Department on application on payment of Re. 1.

1. Foolscap Papers.
2. Double Steel Sleepers.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Dated 8-2-29.
31776

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA, CHEMBUR AND BORIVLI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2328 of 1927 (Madusudan Damodar Raote and others vs. Vasantao Damodar Raote and others) and pursuant to the consent orders dated 19th December, 1927, and 26th March, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Kurla in Taluka South Salsette, admeasuring according to the old title deeds about 790 square yards and according to the Government record of right about 800 square yards, bearing New Survey No. 203, Pot No. 1, Non-Agricultural Survey No. 217 and assessed by the Kurla Municipality as House No. 338. New Mill Ward and bounded on the East by Railway Compound, on the West by the land of Sakharam Sadashiv Kale, on the North by the land of Doming Pascol Kro and on the South by the land of Dadoba Govindji.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Gawthan land situate at Chembur in Pot Tukadi, Kurla, admeasuring according to the old title deeds about 66 feet in length and about 56 feet in breadth with house or structure standing thereon, including open land in front of the house measuring about 30 feet in length and 26 feet in breadth and bounded on the East by gully and beyond it by the house of Krishnaji Arjunji, on the West by a 5 feet passage leading to the house of Chandrabhagabai and beyond it by public road, on the South by the house of Khanderao Damodar and on the North by the house of Narayan Hiraji and which land bears no survey number.

LOT NO. 3.—All those pieces of land or fields of the Khoti tenure situate at Mowje Magathan in Malad near Borivli, Pot Tukdi, Bandra, bearing according to the old title deeds, survey No. 56, 56, 56, 50 Varkas, 56 Varkas, Pot No. 3, 4, 5, 5, 5 and admeasuring about 2 acres 34 3/4 gunthas, and bearing according to the records of right and Khot's records Survey No. 50, 56, 56, Pot Hissa No. 3, 2-3-4-5, Palni No. 2-3-4, admeasuring about 4 acres and 15 3/4 gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Karan and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

FIRST ANNIVERSARY ATTRACTION

TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.

The gay adventures of a hen-pecked husband!

SYDNEY CHAPLIN in SKIRTS

with

THE GORGEOUS LONDON NIGHT CLUB REVUE

Filled with

Beautiful Fast-Stepping Girls and Many Novel Effects.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

HAROLD LLOYD

In His Latest Comedy Triumph:

SPEEDY

A PARAMOUNT RELEASE IN 8-REELS.

ANOTHER SMILE STONE IN HAROLD LLOYD'S CAREER!

A Rollicking Funster—a Frolicking Funster—You'll laugh till you ache at this Comical Youngster—

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

Present at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

THE CUPID EXPRESS

FEATURING

LILIAN HALL-DAVIS

AND

NIGEL BARRIE

It is the genuinely beautiful and appealing performance of Lilian Hall-Davis that makes this picture so powerful, so true to life, so full of pictorial crispness and beauty

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THE OPENING

OF

THE MOVIETONE

AND

VITAPHONE

TALKING PICTURES

Has been

POSTPONED

Sine die, owing to the disturbed State of the City.

THE Bombay Life ASSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Owing to riots, the local cotton market is entirely closed to-day.

Stock Exchange.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Owing to riots, the Bombay Stock Exchange is closed to-day and it will remain closed to-morrow, Tuesday, the 12th instant. If the general condition improves, the market will open on Wednesday, otherwise it will remain closed, which will be announced in due course.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated the 9th instant:—

Rather better tone New York on trade purchases and anticipation speculators leave stocks and buy cotton, but no sign this so far. Looks like continued dull market.

New York, Feb. 9:—

March Highest 19.87 plus .8 at about close. Lowest 19.82 plus .3 at the opening.

New York market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by buying on the reaction theory and covering by shorts.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

"Sentiment more friendly, but River Plate continues press sales. Seems possible America continue bull market based damage winter crop. Advocate purchases reasonable declines, taking profits on bulges."

March close at 9s. 1 7/8d.
May close at 9s. 3 5/8d.
July close at 9s. 6 1/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 124 1/8 cents.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The Secretary of the Seeds Traders' Association writes that as previously resolved and announced the President has ordered to continue closing of the Bazar till reopened by previous notice through Local Dailies or otherwise.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

(East India Cotton Association, Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st September to 7th February		13,93,795
Same time last season		14,78,077
Exports from 1st September to 7th February		
	1928-29	1927-28
United Kingdom	21,610	26,855
Continent	3,52,151	2,31,620
China	71,560	6,500
Japan	6,08,253	4,06,949
Coast Ports	9,712	12,863
U. S. A.	4,920	1,175
Total	10,68,306	6,85,962
Total exports by Rail, 1st September 1928 to 7th February 1929		52,397
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1928 to 7th February 1929		1,87,934
Same period last year		3,75,133
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th February 1929		10,30,047
Same time last year		7,97,345

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

MR. D. G. DALVI ELECTED AS REPRESENTATIVE

With reference to the notice, dated the 25th January, 1929, it is hereby notified that Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., was the only candidate nominated for election as a Municipal Councillor by Fellows resident in the City of Bombay.

2. The election being uncontested, Mr. Dalvi is declared duly elected the representative of the University on the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the triennial period commencing on the 1st April, 1929.

KARACHI AERO CLUB INAUGURATED

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

Nearly two thousand people were present in Karachi Civil aerodrome this afternoon to witness the inauguration of Karachi Aero-Club Limited. After introductory speech by the President of the Club Mr. P. E. Percival, C.I.E., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, declared the Club open mentioning, 'inter alia', that India's aero club originated from the Air League of India founded at Karachi by Sir Montagu Webb, C.I.E., C.B.E., in February, 1927. Thereafter, an aerial display followed by clubs two moth planes augmented by Viscount De Sibours moth which had recently arrived at Karachi. The Viscount is on a honeymoon trip with his wife who was formerly Miss Violet Selfridge and he took many people for joy rides after display.

The Royal Air Force then gave a brilliant display which included the exhibition of aerobatics by flying officer Martin in a Bristol Fighter, flying formation falling leaf, nose-diving, perpendicular flying, and air-drill. The Royal Air Force Band discoursed music throughout the evening and clubs moth planes gave joy-rides to public after display.—A. P.

ADVERTISING ON A GIGANTIC SCALE

GENERAL MOTORS SPENDS OVER 46 LAKHS IN ONE YEAR

It is well-known that advertising campaigns are conducted on a gigantic scale in America. Latest figures to hand shows no falling off in this direction.

American Tobacco Company this week announced the appropriation of 33 1/2 lakhs to advertise Lucky Strike cigarette in 1929. Of this amount, 18 lakhs will be spent in newspapers, virtually every United States daily being included in the list; 8 lakhs will be spent for bill-boards, 3 1/4 lakhs for magazine space, 2 1/2 lakhs for window displays and other "dealer helps", and 1 1/2 lakhs for radio. The 33 1/2 lakhs appropriation is probably the largest sum ever invested in the advertising of one product. General Motors has spent about 46 1/2 lakhs in a year's advertising, but this amount included many cars, many agencies. The theme of the 1929 Lucky Strike campaign will presumably be the "Reach for a Lucky when you feel like eating sweets" idea which has already prpovoked a war between the candy industry and American Tobacco Co.

INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

CONVENING OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE URGED

Notice of the following Resolution to be moved in the Bombay Council has been given by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M. L. C.:

Having regard to the following considerations viz.;—

(1) That the various schools and sections of political thought in India have now formulated their proposals as regards constitutional reforms; (2) that political peace is essential to the steady and rapid progress of India in every sphere of her national existence. and (3) that such peace can only be secured by a solution of the constitutional problem, agreed to between India and Great Britain as has been rightly urged by H. E. the Viceroy in his address to the Legislative Assembly. This Council recommends to Government to urge upon the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, the necessity of taking steps for convening a Round Table Conference of the representatives of the different political parties and important bodies in India in order to reach an agreed settlement of the constitutional question, acceptable to both India and Great Britain.

FREE! FREE!!

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A beautiful Diary of 372 pages for four annas postage Stamps.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, February 15.

S.S. "Malva" with mails of 31st January expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

Honorary Presidency Magistrates' adjourned General Meeting, Esplanade Court, at 6 p.m.

Baby and Health Week Association, Annual General Meeting, Servants' of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, Lady Sykes presiding.

SATURDAY, February 16.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Fourth day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 A.M. of Sunday to to 6 A.M. of Monday.

Small-pox attacks 3 death 4. Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil. Plague attacks nil deaths nil. Influenza attacks nil deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 102.

The total mortality this day last year was 70.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 A.M. on Tuesday the 12-2-29.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Malwa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 A.M. on Friday the 15th instant.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

On account of the Curfew Order, the Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Indan Merchants' Chamber to consider the rules for the Election of the Chamber's Representative on the Bombay University Senate will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) instead of at 6 p.m. as previously stated.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Owing to disturbances in the City, the Boad of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association resolved to close the Exchange on Monday and they are also closing to-day (Tuesday).

DR. TOOTHI'S CANDIDATURE

Dr. N. A. Toothi, B.A.,D.Phil. (Oxon) of the University School of Economics and Sociology, is standing as a candidate for the Fellowship of the University from the Registered Graduates at the ensuing University Elections.

A CALL OF TO MEDICOES.

All medicoes of the Bombay City Volanteers as well as other persons who would like to offer their services are asked to be at the Corporation Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 10 A.M. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with Mails from London of 7th instant left Marseilles at 4-30 A.M. on the 9th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with Mails from London of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 P.M. on the 10th instant and left there at 9-30 P.M. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 A.M. on Friday the 15th instant.

POLICE ARRANGEMENT AT MATUNGA.

A deputation headed by Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey waited upon Mr. Spires, Superintendent Bhoivada Police Station, on Saturday, and requested him to keep a few armed policemen at Matunga to protect Hindu temples. Mr. Spires agreed to Mr. Nensey's request, and posted four armed policemen at Matunga.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S LECTURE CANCELLED.

Owing to the serious situation in the city, Mr. Chintamani's lecture on "The Growth of Public Life in India" to be held at the Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, this evening has been cancelled.

LODGE ISLAM.

On account of disturbances in the City the Installation Meeting of "Lodge Islam" fixed for Saturday, (16th instant) has been postponed.

MARWADI CHAMER OF COMMERCE LIMITED.

In view of the declaration of the Curfew Order the Board of the Marwadi Chamcber of Commerce Limited have changed the time of presentment and payment of Hundis. During the pendancy of the Curfew Order the time of presentment shall be 10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M. and that of paymnt 10-30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

COST OF A FALSE DOCTORATE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Mr. G. Dumase Caillat was fined Rs. 200, in default one month's simple imprisonment, for assuming a false M. D. degree in contravention of Medical Degrees Act.—A P.

DEVISING MEANS OF RELIEF

—:o:—

WOMEN'S MEETING TOMORROW

Owing to the present deplorable condition of our City, it has been decided to hold a public meeting of women of Bombay, at the Town Hall, Women's Council Office, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m., to discuss what practical help women can give in organising relief for the disturbed areas of the City. All Societies are requested to attend, with as many of their members as possible.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Rates.
11 a.m. European Gramophone Records.
11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
12 Noon Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.
Close Down.
7 p.m. A Musical evening with the S.S. "Pilsna" Trio.
8 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate. Bombay Market Rates Silver, Gold Seeds, Wheat and other Market Prices.
Stock Exchange Prices.
9 p.m. Weather Report & News Bulletin.
9-20 p.m. Selected Reading by Wilfred Neville.
9-30 p.m. Basheer Ahmed Vocal Music. (a) Tege Abru Ne Teri Ek Hashar Bhup. (b) Huwa Saragaram Husne Yar. Gazal. (c) Malaka Af Laka Par Kavali.
10-5 p.m. Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi Solo.
10-15 p.m. Abdul Sattar, Vocal Music.
10-50 p.m. Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi Solo.

MORE SYMPATHY FOR AMANULLAH

—:o:—

SYMBOL OF AWAKENED ISLA

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

A public meeting at Tilak Ghat, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, presiding, passed a resolution offering the sympathy to the Afghan people and trusting that they would soon establish peace and freedom under Amanullah's leadership. The meeting assured the Afghan People that India wished to be friends with them and expected that no foreign power would interfere in Afghan affairs. Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Basheer Ahmed and Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi, M. L. A., referred to Amanullah's broad-minded rule, the last speaker observing that Amanullah was the symbol of Awakened Islam who desired a true Hindu-Moslem understanding.—A. P.

ITALO-VATICAN TREATY MODIFICATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Rome.—A few minor last moment modifications of the Italo-Vatican Treaty include reduction of the indemnity to 75 million lire in cash, plus a thousand million lire in Government bonds, both payments to be made immediately.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Informa tion Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 11.
Previous Closing Rate	19.97
To-day's Opening Rate	20.09
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	Not received.

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 11.
Previous Closing Rate	10.26
To-day's Opening Rate	10.31
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	Not received.

LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

PROPOSAL TO COMMENCE TRADING IN FORWARD AT SEWREE

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Owing to stray assault cases that occured the Cotton market for ready and forward business remained closed but at 5 o'clock forward business suddenly commenced on strong Liverpool cables. Speculative transaction for Broach A./M. delivery were done at Rs. 357/8/0 to Rs. 358/4/0. There is no knowing about the closing of the market.

TRADING IN FORWARD AT SEWREE

It is understood that there was a meeting of the East India Cotton Association on Monday afternoon when it was decided to postpone present clearing It was further decided that trading in Forward should commence on Tuesday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. at Sewere instead of at Marwari Bazar. But in view of some opposition to this proposal on the part of some members it is doubtful whether trading in Forward will ever begin on Tuesday at Sewree.

THE KORAN'S MESSAGE

Dr. Iqbal's Interpretation

It may be a surprise to many people to learn that Dr. Iqbal comes from an ancient Hindu family of Kashmeri Pundits.

After a distinguished University career in India he went to Cambridge and took a very high Degree in Philosophy. A brilliant thesis on Persian Philosophy obtained for him a Doctorate from the Munich University.

But it is, however, his poetry with all its infinite sensitiveness to Beauty and its burning fervour of faith and patriotism that first brought him to fame. Thus writes Oosman A. Wahid in "Madras Mail."

Those stirring poems which he recited at the anniversaries of the Anjuman of Lahore inaugurated a millenium of Pan-Islam. Thousands of youthful hearts that were dead to the dynamics of faith and the glories of conquest, vibrated to the lurue of his:

"China and Arabia are ours;
So is Hindunstan.
We are Muslims; we will have
The whole world for our home.
We carry in our breasts the sacred trust
Of the truest faith;
Who shall blot out our name?
Who shall obliterate the traces
Of our race?
We have been nurtured to manhood,
Under the dusk of a thousand swords;
We have chosen for the symbol of our race.
The scimitar of the crescent moon."

To understand the motive force of his philosophy we must realise this supreme impulse of patriotism and the fact that he is essentially a religious enthusiast. The Pantheism of Islam had destroyed in its followers the stress for action; thus biassed aganist all idealistic thought he preaches the gospel of Self-Affirmation, Self-Expression and Self-Development as the three things "that alone can lead life to sovereign power." Enamoured with the vital monotheism that inspired the inauguration of Islam, he makes the standard of personality the sole criterion in the evaluation of art, life and religion.

HIS CONCEPTION OF THE UNIVERSE.

The Universe is an association of individuals—incomplete but self-contained centres of experience. The Self is a fundamental fact of existence and not a mere illusion. The Universe is not a completed act; it is still in the course of formation, "the far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves."

Professor Bradley condemns the finite self as a mere appearance and holds that the absolute—a coherent and harmonious whole in which the finite centres lose their identity, is alone the Real. This conception destroys the most vital framework of life for the end of man is not to be absorbed in God but to absorb to God himslf into his Ego.

Being a Realist the idealistic schools of thought have no appeal to him, for they tend to inaction and are, therefore, necessarily destructive of human aspirations and ideals.

Nothing is real that negatives desire, nothing is real that does not provoke desire. And all things beautiful keep alive the flame of desire in the heart of man.

"Oh gatherer of blossoms stint not;
For thy glory lies in limitless ambition.
If the garden is aching with flowers,
Spread wider the net of desire."

Thus the very quintessence of life is desire. The whole creation vibrates to that one great note. All life is individual; there is no such thing as Universal life, therefore, the moral and religious ideal of man is not self-negation but self-affirmation and this ideal is reached by more and more intensifying individuality.

WHAT THEN IS LIFE?

Life is a forward assimilative movement, whose essence is the continual creation of desires and ideals. Man is neither a free individual like God nor is he a mere tool of fate. The supreme ideal of life is the realisation of perfect freedom. In the journey of life matters stands as the greatest obstacle and the Ego in its hunger for freedom observes all opposition by assimilating it and thus attains the supreme and legitimate stature of its individuality. Life is, therefore, a ceaseless passion for freedom—a perpetual state of tension—an ever active process of creative evolution. Immortality is the perpetuation of this state of tension.

The Ego bears a dual aspect. On the one hand it is the appreciative self and is only concerned with pure cognition and conation. On the other hand it is the efficient self that translates into action the thoughts and ideas of the appreciative self. The idea of time as a duration in which events occur and which is a synthesis of "nows" is a creation of the efficient self. In reality we are timeless.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE EGO.

The Ego in its passage towards uniqueness educates itself by:

(a) Obedience to Law.
(b) Self-control, which is the highest form of Ego-hood.
(c) Divine Vicegerency.

Liberty is the fruit of complusion. Obedience to Law exalts the spirits and prepares it for its full and utter surrender at the feet of God. Self-control comes next for he that has no self-command receives commands from others. Lastly the Ego is fortified by the love of God. The true Muslim withdraws from all except God. He is free from the bonds of wife and children. He willingly gives up his all so that he may instal the living presence of God in him thus becoming a totally different being, the Vicegerent of God and earth.

THE SUPER-MAN.

Thus by starting with the Carlylean exhortation of "produce produce whatever infinitesimal it may be, produce it in the name of God" he is driven by the sheer force of logic to Nietzche's conception of the Superman. With an almost lyrical exaltation he describes the Super-man as "the complete Ego, the goal of humanity, the acme of life both in mind and body; in him the discard of our mental life becomes a harmony The highest power is united in his with the highest knowledge. In his life thought and action, instinct and reason, become one. He is the last fruit of the tree of humanity and all the trials of a painful evolution are justified because he is to come at the end. He is the real ruler of mankind; his Kingdom is the Kingdom of God on Earth. For the present he is a merit fueal, but the evolution of humanity is tending towards the production of an ideal race of more or less unique individuals who will become his fitting parents. Nietzche had a grimpse of this fueal race but his agthesim and aristocratic projudices marred his whole conception."

THE MADRAS LECTURES.

He begins by reiterating the identity of the real and the ideal and shows that discursive reason can be of little assistance in the interpretation of religious experience. A close study of the Koran would reveal that the conclusions reached by modern science only conurm and amplify the details of the precepts of Islam.

The Universe which is a mere symbol of Ultimate reality presents 3 main levels; matter, life, and consciousness. Matter, he concludes, as pointed out by modern science is consciousness in the twilight of sleep. Consciousness is an independent entity and not a mere Epi-phenomenon, i.e., an unnecessary by-product that produces no effect whatever on matter of life. The discoveries of Newton and Darwin have shattered the last remnants of a purely mechanistic conception of life.

MUSLIM THEOLOGY.

Coming to Muslim theology he emphasises that God is an Individual. The Koran gives him the proper name of Alian. He is not an anthropomorphic conception. God is Light. God is Infinite not in extent but in content. The creative activity of God is infinite.

Mathematics of late has broadened our view-point of the Infiniet by opening our eyes to the infinite series which is contained between any two given moments of time or any two points in space.

The World is the creation of God. The World is not a manufactured article unrelated to God. God is not regarded as a mere agent who creates the Universe out of matter. God creates the Universe by a unique process the like of which is not found in our experience. In God there is no difference between knowing and creating. Whatever he thinks in virtue of his very thought takes birth.

Further analysing the idea of God in the Koran he says that God Omnipotence is not necessarily inconsistent with the existence of evil because it is the key that opens the power-house of a man.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PRAYER.

Religion is practical philosophy. Prayer is the proper medium through which the Ego seeks its fellow-ship and communion with God. Prayer is the torch of spiritual illumination. It is a process by which God can be assimilated by man. The soul in prayer discovers its true function in the economy of the universe. Prayer, therefore, is more effective and vivid when it is congregational but the Koran has ordained that the form of prayer must nat be made a subject of dispute.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1929.

The Central Provinces, the first administrative unit in India to make dyarchy impossible, have again demonstrated how futile it is to keep this humbug going. For a time the politically-minded class in these Provinces tried the experiment. But not for long. After the burst-up of the Rao-Kedar combination, it has not been possible for Sir Montagu Butler to allure anybody into the Dyarchy parlour.

* * * *

In a communique issued by the C. P. Government on Saturday it is stated that all Provincial Transferred subjects will be in charge of the two Executive members until March 31.

* * * *

When the Ides of March and twenty-one days more have passed, what then? Sir Montagu Butler is an optimist. He hopes that during the forthcoming session of the C. P. Council for the consideration of the Budget it may be found possible to overcome the existing obstacles to the formation of a Ministry.

* * * *

I wonder. The obstacles which exist now will exist also then, inspite of all the "Khatpat" and the allurements thrown out.

* * * *

Do you know what a "contented woman" looks like? During these busy and perilous days in Bombay you have had no time to think of such a thing. It is good for you to sidetrack your attention a bit and refresh yourselves with the description I extract from you from a British Guiana journal.

* * * *

Here you are:—

"Aside from form or features, she has an attractiveness all her own. The bloom on her cheek, the elasticity in her step, the ring in her voice, her enjoyment of life—all these are magnets which draw others to her side."

* * * *

Have you had enough? The above is merely an introduction to a long essay on what "modern science" can do to produce a "contented woman."

* * * *

But remember "modern science" produces a certain beauty preparation—origin, Philadelphia—and the preparation alone can produce the "contented woman."

* * * *

However, don't worry. You won't be asked to bring it home when your sister or your life-partner has read this. Tell them they sell it only in countries where they are no contented women. You know India has millions and millions of them—not knowing any better.

* * * *

Skipper (Taking on raw hand): "Well, boy, the old story, I suppose. The fool of the family sent to sea."

Youth: "Oh, no, sir, that's all altered since your day."

TRADES DISPUTES BILL

(Continued from page 5.)

any form. Swarajists reserved the fullest liberty radically to alter the provisions contained in section fifteen or omit them altogether in the select committee if they were advised that this course was necessary. He was sure it was not Governments intention to penalise workmen or a group of workmen who withdraw from service for reasons unconnected with the strike.

While promising co-operation with Government in making suitable provisions for the healthy development of trade unionism in India. Swarajists reserved the right to oppose anything which had the object of curtailing the legitimate privileges of the workmen.

Mr. Moore said that the real object of the Bill was the promotion of industrial peac eby enabling investigation and settlement of trade disputes. The Bill was linked up with two other proposals namely the Public Safety Bill and the Labour Commission thus showing to critics that Government was taking remedial measures to meet a difficult situation. The European capitalists and labourers alike were agreed in their desire to see Indian workmen have higher wages with a view to avoid unfair competition between them and Indian manufacturers. But it could be fairly stated that the European in this country had been always the cause of promoting the raising of the standard of living.

Mr. J. Mehta (ironically): "In Assam, for instance."

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry (Independent) strongly opposed the Bill as more repressive and more retrograde than the Public Safety Bill. While the Public Safety Bill restrained the liberties of a handful of Britishers the present Bill restrained the liberties of thousands of workers. The House should not tolerate Russian methods. If passed, the Bill would sound the death-knell of the Trade Union movement.

Pandit Kunzru also gave qualified support to the principle of the Bill.

Pandit Kunzru advised Government to withdraw clauses fifteen to nineteen and bring in a separate Bill and not mix them up with the present Bill.

MR. JAMNADAS AS CONGRESS SPOKESMAN.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta clarified the position of the Congress Party in view of Mr. Abul Matin Choudhry's observations. He described it as very dangerous and as a case of the half being better than the whole. The party was of opinion that all Trades Disputes should be investigated if possible by consultations and enquiries and any measure promoting that object had their support. None was in favour of lightning strikes not even employees.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta described Clause 15 as premature and unsound if not dangerous (Laughter) and urged its deletion. If the dangerous provisions of this Bill were opposed tooth and nail in the British Parliament by means of demonstrations and other forms of protest under a Government which was responsible to public opinion, how much stronger should be the protest of popular representatives in India before a government which was alien or had such Indian gentlemen who chose to associate with them?

Concluding he said that Swarajists on the Select Committee of this bill would be in the same position as Sir Victor Sassoon and Mr. Lamb were on the Select Committee on the Coastal Reservation Bill.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar said that Swarajists had agreed to serve on the select committee in order to attempt to reconcile two widely conflicting views on the Bill. He pleaded for amendment of the definition of the terms employer, workmen and public utility services. He said he would try to get clauses fifteen to nineteen deleted.

Mr. Shivnarain Singh also endorsed the Swarajist point of view.

Mr. Nirmal Chandar Chandar made it clear that a section of the Congress party members was opposed to the motion of Sir B. N. Mitra but did not want to divide the House on this question.

LAW MEMBER REPLIES.

Sir B. N. Mitra thought that in spite of the speech of Mr. Nirmal Chandar Chandar which showed the existence of differences of opinion among the Congressmen (cries of: No, No), he would be able to persuade the Select Committee to agree to provisions of the nature embodied in the bill which in the opinion of Government were substantially required. The object of part three of the Bill was to enable a Labour Union to develop on the right lines. He declared that it was not his intention to smuggle any part under cover of any other part as Pandit Kunzru had said.

MOTION CARRIED.

The motion for select committee was carried with the addition of Mr. Jinnah to the committee.

Mr. Crerar agreed to Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's request to have amendments to Standing Orders Placed on the agenda for Wednesday if they could not come tomorrow.

OVERSEAS ALLOWANCE TO B. B. & C. I. OFFICERS.

A series of supplementary questions followed Mr. Parsons' answer to the effect that the Government were aware that Indian, other than statutory Indian officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway had not been given overseas allowance or its equivalent and were not eligible for furlough. Anglo-Indian officers were in receipt of overseas allowance if they were in service on October 1st.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked whether the Government, under the terms of their contract, had no power to ensure justice being done.

AMENDMENT TO LIMITATION ACT PASSED.

Mr. Parsons said that the Board had represented the matter.

On the motion of Mr. Crerar, the House passed the Limitation Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Council of State.

Sir B. L. Mitter (Law Member) explained the object of the Bill. The necessity arose as the result of a decision of the Privy Council in a certain case. It was proposed to give 12 years' time to managers of religious endowments, whether Hindu or Mussalman, to sue for the recovery of property transferred by their predecessors illegally or without authority whereas in case of interested persons, they were entitled to bring a suit within 12 years after the fact had come to their knowledge.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai moved amendments the object being that managers of endowments also should be given 12 years within which to bring the suits after they came to know of illegal alienation of property.

The Law Member pointed out that a manager, if even in possession of all records, could not understand within twelve years illegal alienation of property, he was not fit to be manager.

MR. JAYAKAR CONGRATULATES LAW MEMBER.

Mr. Jayakar congratulated the Law Member on his clear exposition and opposed the amendments which were withdrawn and the Bill then carried.

The Patents and Designs Bill was then referred to a Select Committee.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

MURDER GANG IN TURKEY

—:o:—

ATTEMPTED KILLING OF GOVT. OFFICIALS

FIVE SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Constantinople.—The trial of 36 men charged with forming a secret organisation with the object of killing Government officials and overthrowing the present regime has ended in five being senteneed to be hanged and sixteen to various terms of imprisonment. Others have been acquitted.—Reuter.

NEW MEMBER TO RAILWAY BOORD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

It is now definitely stated that Mr. Hayman has been appointed as the fifth member of the Railway Board. He will be in charge of Labour. Mr. Hayman is an Indian Christian, a native of Mylapore, Madras. He is at present working as Controller of Railway Accounts and has risen from the lowest ranks.

Mr. Parsons, Financial Commissioner will be shortly going on 6 months' leave from 23 February. Mr. P. R. Rao, Director of Finance has been appointed as Acting Financial Commissioner.

Mr. Jinnah attended to-day's sessions.

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Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti

Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
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Announcement
OF
Postponement
OF
Navjote Ceremony.

—:o:—

Mr. and Mrs. **ERACHSHAW R. HIRJIBEHEDIN** beg to announce that the **NAVJOTE CEREMONY** of their son and daughter, which was to take place **TO-DAY**, at the Albless Baug, Girgaum, has been **POSTPONED** on account of the unexpected situation created by the disturbances in the City.

Fresh invitations will soon be issued when another date is fixed up for the occasion. Those who have received invitations are therefore requested not to take the trouble to come to the Albless Baug this evening.

E. R. HIRJIBEHEDIN.
Alexandra House,
Alexandra Road,
New Gamdevi, Bombay.
10th February, 1929.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1929.

GLEAMS OF HOPE

Despite a few stray assaults and two or three serious disturbances in the city during the last two days, it is fairly safe to say that the situation has appreciably improved on the whole since Saturday evening, especially since Sunday afternoon. The casualties on Sunday and Monday were fewer than on the two days before, though panic continues throughout the city. The improvement, such as it is, is evidently due to the adoption by Government of the measures suggested by the Citizens' Peace Committee, such as the closing of liquor shops, rounding up of "mavalis," the issue of the curfew order, and disarming persons found in possession of any dangerous instruments. We trust Government will also carry out the suggestions of the Peace Committee regarding the enrolment of special constables and the use of the Auxiliary Force, including the Light Horse.

A promising feature of the situation is the readiness of the responsible sections of all communities to co-operate fully with the authorities in the task of restoring order. The Citizens' Peace Committee has already done commendable work. It is also very gratifying to find Hindu and Muslim leaders working jointly in giving relief to the injured or panic-stricken or those in imminent danger without any communal distinction. Again, leaders of both communities without exception have expressed their abhorrence of the violence shown by the unruly elements of their respective communities. It is to be hoped that with the assistance of the authorities they will soon be able to bring under control those unruly elements. It is a thousand pities that the hooligans have not spared even the two or three volunteers that braved death to save them. But we still hope the tragic but heroic example of these martyrs will have a chastening effect on at least a section of the unruly people and will, on the other hand, inspire more volunteers to preserve in their mission of relief within limits of safety. The Peace Committee has done well to continue the services of the volunteers in spheres specially suitable to them and not attended with serious risks and the bulletin of the Publicity Committee is evidence of the splendid and patriotic work so far done by them. We trust the Committee's appeal for men and funds to continue this work will meet with prompt and generous response.

The women of Bombay are holding a meeting to-morrow to concert measures for carrying out relief work. As the latest bulletin of the Publicity Bureau of the Peace Committee shows, the scope for relief work, specially suited for women, is immense. We trust the women of Bombay will not miss the opportunity of their public meeting to raise their voice against the fratricidal war and appeal to the warring elements to desist from it. The supreme need of the moment is the restoration of peace and it is most regrettable that the "Times of India" is exploiting the ordeal through which Bombay is passing, for political ends. If it honestly diagnosed the disease, of which the ugly manifestations we have been witnessing during this week of horror, it would find that if the communal disharmony continues it is due not to too intense a will to political freedom but to lack of it.

JO-HUKMI TO THE RESCUE

—:o:—

Official representatives of the Bengal Legislature have been lamenting time and again that the Nationalist elements in that body were only concerned with the political development of the province and neglected its industrial and economic possibilities. The Swarajist whip, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, had recently introduced a measure called the Bengal Industrial Development Bill and during the present session of the Bengal Legislative Council the opportunity came to him of moving that his measure should be referred to a Select Committee. But the manner in which Mr. Sarkar would like to foster and encourage industries in Bengal is not to the taste of the bureaucracy and the non-official European representatives in the Council. The central idea of his measure is that Bengal has natural resources affording large scope for the development of numerous industries and that if the Local Government had the assistance of "an impartial and representative Board in administering a system of State-aid to industries," a number of such industries could be started and "carefully nursed." But in this sensible and practical measure the non-official European representatives found "too much politics."

Bengal officialdom does not wish the encumbrance of a Board in which the real representatives of the people may have a majority; therefore, the stratagem of killing the bill, so far as the life of the present Council was concerned, was discovered and carried through with the opportune assistance of a Jo-Hukmi, a nominated member of the Bengal Legislature. On Friday the measure was successfully shelved by the Council accepting the amendment proposed by Mr. Guha, a nominated member, urging its circulation for eliciting public opinion. Mr. Sarkar's proposals for State-aid to industries have been warmly welcomed in the Indian Press in Bengal and by a number of public bodies. There was no necessity whatsoever to elicit further public opinion upon them. But the bureaucracy was of a different opinion and a Jo-Hukmi come to its rescue it has won. The episode shows how hypocritical is its plea that the popular representatives in Bengal are anxious to think only politically.

WHOLESOME ADVICE

—:o:—

Addressing the budding lawyers of the Government Law College, Bombay, on Friday on the occasion of their social gathering Sir Amberson Marten, the Chief Justice, gave the young men wholesome and pertinent advice. He exhorted them to regard their future profession as a jealous mistress, he warned them that when they entered the profession they had to remember that they were dealing with the human elements, leaving behind them their books, and, above all, he emphasized that they should not make money their god. The exhortation that the successful lawyer in this country should not concern himself with the mere piling of riches will evoke interest amongst a wider public than the audience Sir Amberson Marten was addressing. It is true that the legal fraternity in India has taken a very prominent part in shaping the country's political development, it is also true that there have been lawyers of eminence who have given freely for the cause of charity. But there is a tendency amongst the "stars" of the profession to put a price upon their talents at such a high level that they remain largely out of the poor but deserving litigant's reach. In a poor country like India this tendency operates harshly and ill suits the democratic tendencies of the age. A little less anxiety to secure enormous fees and a little more willingness to come to the help of humble folk in legal distress on the part of our luminaries of the Bar will be gratefully welcomed by the public.

TORY LOYALTY TO PRINCIPLE.

—:o:—

We have not been informed of how exactly the Prince of Wales' visit to the Durham coal-fields was used by the Opposition to involve an offence against the principle that the Royal family is above party politics. But if, as it appears probable, Labour members merely quoted the famous remarks of the Prince to emphasise the miseries which the miners have been suffering for a long time while Mr. Baldwin has been assuring the world that nothing was wrong with these unfortunate men, then it is difficult to comment on the Tory Government's complaint mildly. They have stopped His Royal Highness from visiting other coal-fields. It may be fidelity to the principle of keeping the Royalty neutral—we doubt it—by not allowing a Prince to sympathise with the misfortunes of those over whom he would later be called upon to reign. But it is also most certainly an inhuman betrayal of a higher principle.

The fact, however, is that the Tories have done so not in obedience to any principle, but simply because the Royal tour was placing them in a very awkward position. The Prince's ejaculations were exposing Government callousness and incompetence. Any continuation of the tour would have made the exposure more graphic because the Prince, being human, could not have helped crying out at the distress of the miners nor could the world have failed to draw the obvious conclusions. The general election is almost at hand and Tories must do everything to save their lives at the polls—even at the cost of untold sufferings in the mining areas. But they have waked up rather late. The mischief has already been done. To undo it they must think of something else. The need for another Zinovieff Letter is urgently indicated.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

—:o:—

Owing to the disturbed conditions in the City the attendance in the press and office of the "Chronicle" is considerably affected. The paper is being produced and distributed under most difficult conditions by a staff whose ranks have been thinned by forced absenteeism. We, therefore, apologise to subscribers for irregular delivery. There is such a great demand for copies of the "Chronicle" that in some cases copies have been sold by the news-boys at eight annas each. To meet this demand extra copies of the paper are being printed daily. Subscribers who do not get their copies regularly are requested to communicate their complaint to the office.

FEDERAL FINANCE IN INDIA

A REVIEW OF PROF K. T. SHAH'S BOOK

—:o:—

(By Prof. T. K. Shahani of Bhavnagar.)

III*

Mr. Montagu was one of the very few English statesmen who had absolutely clear ideas about the future of the Indian polity as distinctly marked out in the direction of Federalism, and had, what is far more important, both the courage and the power to enforce his ideas. From the lines thus marked out in the Reform Act of 1919 there is now no going back. What is next wanted is the completion of the work of Provincial Responsible Government and Provincial Autonomy along with the substantial democratisation of the Central Government. A student of Public Finance has his utmost usefulness in the maturing of this next step inasmuch as by his exposition of the sound principles of Federal Finance and their applicability to Indian conditions he makes the framers of the future polity side-track the gins and toils on the way. Prof. Shah does his part admirably well by first critically travelling the whole ground of our public charges and corresponding resources both Central and Provincial and, in the end, suggesting the consideration of ways and means to enable the respective Governments of India to discharge heir functions adequately. Consistent with the budgetary arrangemetns of every constitutional Government Prof. Shah should have devoted his third lecture to the analysis of Expenditure and his fourth one to Revenue; for he will easily see that as grants of expenditure are to be voted by the Legislature, the latter before finding money have to know exactly what the Executive wants for expenditure. Analysis of Expenditure ought, therefore, to take precedence over that of Revenue. Show me what you want and I will see how best I can supply your legitimate needs. In this plain and simple language are embodied most of the principles of modern Public Finance. Prof. Shah himself very rightly emphasises the necessity of every item of expenditure both in the Provincial and the Central Government to be voted by the Legislature, for then only he thinks we shall fulfil the conditions of true Financial Federalism in letting the individual taxpayer be the real link between the two Governments, Provincial and Central, to both of which he owes allegiance. This is the only means by which the citizen will be in a position to see if he is getting his money's worth in the shape of the adequate discharge of Governmental functions entrusted to the two or three (if local bodies be included) governing agencies under which he has chosen to live. The present reviewer will, therefore, prefer to handle Prof. Shah's analysis of Expenditure first and Revenue afterwards

ARE INDIA'S REVENUES SPENT IN INDIA'S INTEREST!

Public Expenditure is a sure index to what the Government of a country stands for. The Budget figures on the expenditure side will easily reveal whether it is military preparedness and its necessary concomitants that fill the Government mind or it is the forging to the front of those pursuits about which the poet sang:—

"..... peace hath her victories.
No less renowned than war."

That fifty-seven crores of rupees out of 128 of the Central Revenue and out of 200 of tax-payers' entire contribution i.e., 44 per cent of the Central Revenue and 28 per cent. of the total should be absorbed in the purpose of mere Defence—not Aggression and Conquest—should convict us of our utter inability to be able to live on peaceful terms with our neighbours. The trustees of power in India owe an awful responsibility to Providence and the mute toiler of India for the justification of this heavy expenditure. Prof. Shah goes for them in almost unmeasured language. One can easily padon him. The provocation is there. But whereas the old Indian fatalist will perhaps resignedly leave them to the tribunal of Dharmaraj, the modern awakened constitutional India will demand the right of lynx-eyed scrutiny into the why and wherefore of this huge expense; and Prof. Shah is convinced that under an arrangement of a regular vote for military expenditure which will compel Government to Indianise the army and effect an all-round economy, the figure must go down appreciably—down to about 35 crores which would even make provision for a modest equipment of Navy and Air craft. What imparts freshness and vigour to Prof Shah's handling of this question is the point he makes of the interest of even Provincial Governments to see the military expenditure brought under reasonable dimensions; for, if the tax-payer's very best is swallowed in this Serbonian bog, what can possibly be left for a scramble and a scuffle in the Provinces except a few bones and crumbs? What then becomes of all the nation-building, developmental functions? The Services under the comprehensive heading of the Cost of Civil Administration in India come in next for a critical analysis; and more rapid Indianisation, less ambitious scale of salaries and jealous guarding of multiplications of appointments and overlapping of functions could easily result in a considerable retrenchment of expenditure, as in the fitness of the things a poor country like India should have. "The John Sedleys and Tom Newcomes of the Indian Services" as Prof. Shah calls them, would have no room here if our budget were really a national one. And then, again, the sterling-rupee ratio! By their deeds shall they be judged! It is hard to convince the thinking part of India that the various manipulations of Indian Currency are all in the real interest of India and India's toiling taxpayer. Prof. Shah is one of those old incorrigible sinners in the eyes of Government who will always remain impervious to frowns or favours from Olympian heights, when he has taken all possible pains to form his own convictions on public questions. He cannot be gagged; and in this his latest book on Federal Finance he gives, once again, a faithful survey of how the Currency policy of Government, i.e., the Secretary of State more than Government of India, has adversely affected the financial position of the country. Public Works of utility—Railways, Irrigational schemes, Roads, etc.—along with Public Debts, take their legitimate place in Prof. Shah's treatment of Indian Expenditure. But where are Education, Sanitation, Medical Aid, etc? As mere small specks on the financial horizon, they are almost lost to view. The callousness of the present situation would have come home to any the most casual reader, if to his already copious statistical tables Prof. Shah had added one or two more by way of comparative statements showing figures spent by different countries on the various functions they have to perform.

OUR RESOURCES.

The old Anglo-Indian view that India was a very lightly taxed country based on their queer notion that land revenue formed no part of the taxation system is happily buried; and towards its decent burial Prof. Shah's book on India's Wealth and Taxable Capacity assuredly made a fair contribution. The vicious part of the whole thing is that India is a country whose vast natural resources yet await a development which should proportionately raise the 'per capita' wealth to at least some passably human standard. If the Government of the country were really interested in the progress of works of utility and industrial, agricultural and forest undertakings of which we have untold potentialities, the increased earning capacity of the individual would, in its turn, leave a margin for the encroachments of the State in the shape of taxation for Public Expenditure. In our present hopeless lot so vividly brought out by Prof. Shah we have necessarily to resist, even in our impotent way, any fresh imposition which, unhappily, to be really fruitful as a source of revenue hits the vast mass of the mute millions, often an easy prey to famine and disease. Prof. Shah in the course of his lecture on Indian Revenues (Central and Provincial) naturally laments this fact and urges the necessity of material improvements which should make the Indian citizen a full-blooded, broad-chested man with erect stature and considerable staying power. If 'tax the taxable' were the principle of Indian Public Finance as it is with all civilised governments, a substantial portion of the present Indian Revenue realised from the land-tax in ryotwari tracts, and the iniquitous salt-duty should have no place in our budget. Nor would the iniquitous exemption from legitimate public burden enjoyed by landlords of permanent or periodical settlement hold good for a moment. As Prof. Shah has already exhaustively handled the principles of Public Revenue in his Sixty-years of Indian Finance he has very rightly avoided in his present volume on Federal Finance copious reference to this our long tale of woe. Taking his stand on the present available sources of public revenue, allocated to the two spheres of Government—Central and Provincial—he has confined himself to a careful analysis of each one of these heads of revenue with critical suggestions regarding the workablity or otherwise of the scheme. The question of Provincial contributions naturally looms large in a book of this nature which to make

(Continued on page 7.)

* Previous articles appeared on Jan. 28, and Feb. 6, respectively.

Notes of the Day.

Tories are Alarmed!

The results of the recent by-elections is England have compelled five Tory Ministers to give vent in public to their feelings of alarm at the success of the Labour Party and of annoyance at the Liberal Party which, they hold, is responsible for Tory failures. They are justified. For, there can be no doubt about the fact that Liberal interference is now no more than just "butting in" without any advantage to the Liberals. They cannot get more than fifty of their proposed five hundred candidates returned at the General Election. But they will effectively confuse the otherwise straight issue of Socialism versus non-Socialism which is desired by both the Tories and the Labourites, the first for immediate gain the other for permanent advantages in the long run. Moreover, if the backing out of the Liberal Party in 1924 helped the return of a Government with one of the greatest majorities in the history of Parliament although it polled a minority of votes, the intended butting in may result in another record anomaly but in favour of the Labourites. This the Tory Government knows and, therefore, it is alarmed. We in India, however, would welcome Liberal efforts because they will help in the return of a Labour Government. And an unmistakable exposure of the "Labour-Socialist" hypocritical sympathy towards India, is long over-due. Indeed, it is now a necessity.

A Lurid Commentary.

Says the "Observer": "The Bombay riots are a lurid comment on the programme aiming at an early withdrawal of Imperial and impartial control. They also have a bearing on the measures for the exclusion of imported agitators which are now being discussed at Delhi". The bearing of the riots on the Delhi discussions is only hinted at by the "Observer" and earlier by some Anglo-Indian papers but it will be some time before it is fully understood. As for the jargon about Imperial impartiality, it is but too well recognised here that Imperial Britain has for the time being impartially made all classes of people helpless against goondas. The riots are themselves a lurid commentary on Imperial rule in India. And, really, could things be worse if the "impartial" control were withdrawn?

Aligarh Problems.

A telegram from Aligarh says that the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University has accepted the resignation of Nawab Mozammilullah Khan from the Vice-Chancellorship of the University and has appointed in his place Mr. Ross Masud. We welcome his appointment because he is an Old Boy of the College, the grandson of its founder and an ex-Director of Public Instruction in Hydarabad where he won a reputation for benig a progressive-minded educationist. It is a pity that a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, has, as we understand, to be sent for from abroad. We should have preferred a Hindu failing a capable Muslim. But as it is too late, may we suggest that the choice should not be necessarily confined to England? Aligarh must benefit as much fhom educational traditions of other countries as of England, for instance Germany and France. An educationist from one of the continental universities will do more good to Aligarh because Aligarh needs an element of freshness. He will also be free from prejudices. We hope His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal who has done more than any single individual to rescue Aligarh who is an enlightened Old Boy of the College and who therefore knows the problems confronting the Aligarh of to-day as against that of thirty years ago, will carefully consider the advantages of a French or German Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

Absentee Members.

When Pandit Motilal Nehru drew the attention of his Party to the absence of eleven members, which resulted in Government referring the Public Safety Bill to a Select Committee, he was perhaps poignantly reminded of the time when he and his fellow-Swarajists resolved to break the Council boycott "to carry Non-Co-operation into the heart of the Government" and to prevent it from forging fresh fetters for the country. The "Swarajya" excuses the absence of Mr. T. Prakasham, its Editor, and of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar on the ground that they have to "organise" the boycott of the Simon Commission at Madras according to the mandate of the Congress and that when there is a conflict of two duties the lesser must be sacrificed. There is here a deplorable lack of a sense of proportion. The boycott of the Simon Commission is now a settled fact and repetitions of demonstrations could well be left to other Congressmen who could organise them with the aid of many other parties that have joined the boycott. But so long as a member of the Assembly clings to his seat, others cannot vote for him. However, the observation of the "Swarajya" that "there is time yet to defeat it (Public Safety Bill) before it becomes law" holds out the hope that the Madras Swarajist stalwarts will be in time at their posts of special responsibility.

NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCE ON MONDAY

Splendid Work of City Volunteers.

Peace Committee Demands Enrolment of Special Constables

MILL WORKERS' CHAWLS RAIDED

Police Hunt for Bad Characters Continues

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS AS "PRISON"

There was no serious disturbance in Bombay on Monday and signs are not wanting that normal conditions will return soon.

Accounts of the splendid relief work done by the Citizen Volunteers come from every quarter.

The Peace Committee has amongst other suggestions to Government recommended the enrolling of Special Constables from each ward of the city to maintain peace.

The Police continued their hunt for bad characters and a large number of them are locked up in Development Chawls Worli which has been converted into a prison with barbed wire and electric enclosures. Stray assaults continued throughout the day but these were fewer than on two preceding days. Four persons were killed of whom 2 were Pathans, 1 Muslim and 1 Hindu.

TRIBUTE TO MARTYRED VOLUNTEER

The riot situation in the city was slightly improved on Monday inasmuch as most of the mills in the mill area were working, and Parel locality which was the storm centre was looking quiet and deserted. Stray assaults, however, in other parts of the city continued to occur, and as a result six injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital by noon, all of whom were Hindus, while one Hindu coolie was stabbed to death opposite the J. J. Hospital by some Mahomedans who took to their heels after the murder.

The police are rounding up notorious characters and more than 125 such men were taken in police custody by Inspector Gole of Nagpada Police Station.

CITY'S HEALTH IN DANGER.

The riot is likely to affect the health of the city, as streets are not swept nor by-lanes and gutters washed for the past few days. In some localities gas lamps are burning day and night for the past five days as the lamp-extinguishers of the Bombay Gas Co. are afraid to go to the riot-stricken localities.

The casualty list since the beginning of the trouble upto Monday noon mounts up to 116.

Although cases of stray assaults are made scarce owing to the Curfew Order the riff-raffs carry out their sinister object with renewed vigour during daytime and do not miss a chance of stabbing or killing peaceful citizens if they get it. Dongri, Nagpada, Pydhonie, J. J. Hospital Junction and Chikalwadi were the scenes of such outrages, and by afternoon twelve cases of injuries were admitted in the J. J. Hospital. One peon of the Public Works Department was stabbed in the compound of the J. J. Hospital. He was seen quiet all right till noon and after a few minutes was found lying unconscious in the hospital compound. Out of the twelve persons admitted in the J. J. Hospital, six are Hindus and six Mahomedans.

MAVALIS ROUNDED UP

—:o:—

On Monday afternoon the Kumbharwada locality was rounded up by the soldiers and a company of the Bombay Light Horse with the result that four lorryfull of riffraffs were taken away to the Worli Camp which is opened for their temporary habitation.

Three Development Chawls at Worli are occupied by the authorities as an "internment camp" which are guarded by the armed police and the military. A barbed wire fence is constructed round the camp with an electric fence to prevent the prisoners' escape.

104 persons arrested on Saturday and Sunday were placed before Mr. D N D Khandalawalla, at the Esplanade police court in connection with the riot in the city. They were remanded to jail custody and were taken away to Worli camp.

On Monday afternoon an attempt was made by some Hindus to attack a mosque at Delisle Road but the armed police and military dispersed them in time.

MATUNGA WORKSHOP CLOSED

—:o:—

The G. I. P. Railway workshop at Matunga though it worked till noon was closed down in the afternoon as the men preferred to stay away at home owing to the disturbance in the city. The authorities having granted them permission the men left for their homes peacefully.

GOVERNOR VISITS AFFECTED AREAS

H. E. the Governor went round the affected area on Monday enquiring about the situation from police and military officers.

PEACE COMMITTEE'S BULLETIN

The Publicity Bureau of the Citizens' Peace Committee issued the following bulletin on Monday at 9 p.m.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Peace Committee at their meeting this morning, decided to address the Government regarding

1 The need of utilising to a larger extent the auxiliary forces suppressing the disorder, including the Bombay Light Horse.

2 Desirability of enrolling influential gentlemen as Special Constables for their respective localities.

3 Permission for City Volunteers to carry sticks.

4 Reasonable protection for City Volunteers engaged in relief work.

5 Need for checking the inroad of ruffians into the City by trains.

The Committee also again assured the Government of their readiness to render every assistance which might be required, in the task of restoring peace.

A deputation from the Committee at the same time waited upon the Commissioner of Police to place before him some of the above points as well as others particularly concerning his department.

MR. KELLY'S "NO" TO CARRYING OF STICKS.

Mr. Kelly requested the Committee not to press the point regarding the carrying of sticks by volunteers as he pointed out that the appearance of groups of young men carrying sticks might provoke attacks on them and would not be effective for their protection. He promised that proper escort would be provided on all occasions for volunteers carrying out relief work. The question of stopping undesirables from coming into the City by tram and other points urged by the deputation he promised would have his careful consideration.

MORE CITIZENS ENROLL AS VOLUNTEERS.

The enrolment of volunteers was continued throughout the day and the figure is now over 1,500. Several parties were sent out on relief work and were able to render valuable services in removing families from one district to another and in other ways. A family of nine members, Hindus, isolated in a Mahomedan chawl, one of whom was suffering from injuries and another, a young girl, ill and unable to walk were removed from Sydenham Road, near Bhendi Bazar to Girgaum. A Marwari boy who was stranded and had been hiding in a building near Bhendi Bazar for some days was rescued and sent home to Ghatkooper. Arrangements were made for some Mahomedan shop-keepers to visit their shops

(Continued on next page.)

SUIT AGAINST "PIONEER" DISMISSED

—:o:—

NO BREACH OF CONTRACT

MR. GUNN MUNRO SADDLED WITH COSTS

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

The suit against the proprietors of the "Pioneer" filed by Mr. Gunn Munro, formerly one of their Assistant Editors, claiming rupees one lakh as pay and damages for wrongful dismissal, has been dismissed by Mr. Maheshwar Prasad, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Munro was engaged on a five-year agreement on Rs. 1,200 per mensem with yearly increments of Rs. 50, quarters and free passage, service being terminable on six months' notice by either side. On April 29th, 1928, Mr. Munro was dismissed with six months' pay in lieu of notice.

"NO BREACH OF CONTRACT".

The Sub-Judge found that the agreement between the parties was completed by the letter of 30th August 1927 and the extense of any reason, good, bad or indifferent, was immaterial for the termination of the contract. In fact, remarked the Judge, the evidence showed that there was justification for the notice. The plaintiff considered himself better qualified to be the Editor and felt his supercession by Mr. Wilson. Important changes were about to be made in the policy of the paper and the Editorial staff was divided. The Court found that there was no breach of contract by the "Pioneer" and the notice was in pursuance of a stipulation between the parties and contained no reflection on the plaintiff.

The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.—A. P.

ATTEMPT ON MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S LIFE

—:o:—

BOMB EXPLODES UNDER TRAIN

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mexico City.—A bomb exploded under a train carrying President Portesgil between Comonfort and Kinconcillo with the result that the locomotive and two coaches overturned and the fireman was killed. The President was not hurt.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Jose Toral who assassinated Obregon in July 1928, was executed yesterday.—Reuter.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

—:o:—

NO MORE PURDAH MEETINGS

ENTRY TO MEETINGS BY TICKETS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

A communique states:—To-days meeting of the Chamber of Princes passed a resolution that the practice of holding its meetings in "camera" shall ordinarily be discontinued. The entry to the Chamber will be subject to the issue or the usual visitors tickets. Applications for such tickets should be addressed to the Political Secretary. The number of tickets to be issued will depend upon the seating accommodation available is already very limited.—A. P.

KING'S IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A bulletin issued from Craigwell House says that the King passed a good night. Improvement continues.—Reuter.

BOGNOR CROWDED WITH VISITORS

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Turbulent waves, ships passing along Channel, and Selsey Bill in the distance, these comprise the vista enjoyed by the King who is, all day long, propped up on bed behind windows which have been specially glazed to admit a ultra-violet rays of the sun. Hitherto, there has been little sunshine in Bognor but it is learnt that the King is already benefiting by the invigorating air and change of scenery and environment after eleven drab weeks spent in a sickroom in a Buckingham Palace. The neighbourhood of Bognor is crowded with visitors who have arrived in a hope of catching a glimpse of the King and Queen but the fore-shore of Craigweil House has been fenced off. The Queen did not leave the House even for attending Divine Service.—Reuter.

STUDENTS OF GUJARAT COLLEGE ATTEND CLASSES

—:o:—

VALLABHBHAI'S ADVICE TO SHOW COURTESY TO PRINCIPAL

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

The Students of the Gujarat College attended their classes to-day. Mr. Vallbhbhai Patel who arrived from Bardoli this morning advised them to show humility and courtesy to the Principal and to those students who have been attending the college in spite of the strike and to enhance the fame which they had won by their success.—A. P.

EUROPE IN GRIP OF ICE AND COLD WAVE

Train Passengers Snowed up in Thrace

—:o:—

PLIGHT OF BOOTLEGGERS

LONDON, Feb 11.

The whole of Europe is in grip of ice. Telegrams from various capitals describe cold as the severest in living memory.

Berlin.—The ice wave in Germany is the severest since 1719. The temperature is 49 degrees below zero in Silesia.

The detonation this morning shook Breslau. It was ascertained that frost had severely cracked bridge on the Oder. The average temperature in Berlin in 13 degrees below zero.

NO SHIPPING ON RHINE.

Cologne.—Shipping on the Rhine has been suspended for already fortnight. Drift-ice and influenza are extremely prevalent.

Budapest.—Intense cold prevails in Hungary the temperature in some places being 22 degrees below zero. The Cold is severest since 1860.

SHIPS STUCK UP IN ICE.

Copenhagen.—The ice breakers are finding it extremely difficult to cut channels for ships and railway ferries in Great Belt. Many islands are isolated and are receiving supplies by means of aeroplanes.— The ferry with passenger train from Germany is among the ship stuck in ice between Warnemunde and Gedser.

BOOTLEGGER TAKES TO CANNIBALISM.

Heksingfors.—Four men believed to be liquor smugglers were shipwrecked in ice in the Gulf of Finland. Two were rescued after several days. One was discovered dead with parts of his body cut off. One survivor confessed to cannibalism. The fourth man has disappeared.

PASSENGERS SNOWED.

Constantinople.—The passengers of three trains snowed up for the week in East Thrace are still detained at Tcheresskeuy. The fourth train snowed up is the Simplon express. All its passengers including Sir Gilbert Clayton who was proceeding to Iraq were brought to Constantinople by motor car and then taken to Rodosto by steamer.—Reuter.

TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

Referred to Select Committee

—:o:—

LAW MEMBER ON OBJECT OF BILL

Sir B. N. Mitra moved for a Select Committee on Trades Disputes Bill the committee to consist of Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Birla, Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. Anwarul Azim, Pandit Kunzru, Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. Jogiah, Mr. Sesha Iyengar, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. T. B. Roy, Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtullah, Mr. Shahnawaz, Mr. S. Lal and mover.

In moving the reference of the Trades Disputes Bill to a select committee, Sir B. N. Mitra said he was glad to find that the opinions received did not attempt seriously to controvert the fundamental principles underlying the Bill, namely, trades disputes between workmen and employers did not concern them only but also affected by the country.

WIDE SUPPORT OF MEASURE.

Events of the past year were sufficient to bring home to every one the gravity of the situation arising out of industrial disputes in India and in this connection the Industries Member drew attention to the speech delivered by the Viceroy at the opening of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, particularly to the fact that the recent mill strikes in Bombay involved a loss of twenty-one million working days and three and a half crores in wages. He felt no legislation could put industrial disputes to an end, but the experience of other countries showed that a measure like the one before the House made a significant contribution to the movement for industrial peace.

The fundamental object of the Bill was to restrain the workman from taking any hasty action which might alienate from him the sympathy of the community and prove an impediment in the achievement of his goal.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

As regards the criticism that the Bill was designed to interefere with the "right to strike" Sir B. N. Mitra said the principle underlying that part of the Bill was a simple one, namely, that public utility services were in a category by themselves and any dislocation of them instantaneously inflicted great inconvenience and hardships upon the whole community. Workers in these industries were in a particularly strong strategic position by reason of the essential services which they performed and there was, therefore, no injustice in curtailing to a limited extent their right to strike. The principle was recognised in many countries and was found in the Post Office Act in India. The main idea was that before the workmen in public utility services could go on strike, they were to give sufficient time to the authorities either to settle the differences in dispute or to make provision so that no great hardship would be inflicted on the public.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES LEGAL.

Criticisms against that part of the bill which related to illegal strikes and lock-outs were due to misapprehensions as to the scope of the proposals. He maintained that the bill did not make sympathetic strikes illegal. On the other hand, before the strikes and lock-outs were declared illegal, they were to satisfy both conditions; firstly the strike must not be purely industrial and secondly it must be intended or calculated to coerce the Government or to intimidate the community or a substantial part thereof instead of being directed against the industrial employer.

BOGEY OF GENERAL STIRKE.

In conclusion Sir B. N. Mitra said:—I may be asked why Government thought it necessary to incorporate the provisions of legislation enacted in Great Britain to meet the particular contingency of a general strike. I would reply that there was sufficient evidence to show that the extreme wing of the Labour Party was already preparing the ground for a general strike in India and it was doubtful whether the struggling industries in India would be in a position to survive the shock of a great upheaval in the Labour world.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Swarajist, supporting the motion for a select committee explained the handicap the members had been put to by the fact that there was nothing in the opinions received from Bengal and Bombay which were principal industrial areas. He accorded general support to the principle of the Bill, namely, setting up a machinery for bringing about arbitration and conciliation in industrial disputes and also setting up courts of enquiry in certain cases. But they (Swarajists) were not prepared at this stage, to accord support to the principle of clause 15 and some of succeeding clauses relating to illegal strikes. He regretted that the Bill did not embody two important provisions of the English Act, namely that one of the parties to the dispute must report to the Minister concerned and also that both parties must consent to arbitration.

YOU CAN'T HAVE IT BOTH WAYS.

The President pointed out that if Mr. Chetty agreed to support the motion for the select committee he agreed to the entire principle of the Bill as otherwise his only course was to oppose the motion now. Mr. Chetty could not say he agreed to the principle of one part of the Bill and did not accept the principle of the other part of the Bill.

Mr. Chetty said it was open to interpret the principle in his own way. In the Select Committee it was open to the Chairman to see that amendments there sought to be made were in accordance with the principle.

The President: Does Mr. Chetty oppose the principle underlying parts two and three of the Bill as he has termed them?

Mr. Chetty: I say part one embodies the main principle and that to carry out the main principle it is not necessary to have parts two and three relating to illegal strikes and Government should, if they think them necessary, bring separate bills.

The President: I ask the Government what the principle of the Bill is.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

Sir B. N. Mitra said, "The fundamental principle is to establish certain arrangements for securing settlement of the trade disputes and as, I explained in my opening speech, we regard the provision regarding illegal strike in public utility services as important in order to secure the object of the measure. At the same time we are quite prepared that the whole matter should be discussed in the Select Committee."

The President: Are the Government prepared to have alternative methods adopted in the Select Committee?

Sir B. N. Mitra: I can't commit the Government without knowing what those alternatives are.

The President: I want to know if the Government will proceed with the Bill if these proposals which they have embodied are not accepted by the Select Committee?

PRESIDENT'S RIGHT.

Pandit Motilal: It is for the Chair to give a ruling as to what is or is not the principle of the Bill. The practice in the Select Committee has been stated by Mr. Chetty. That is, the Chairman of the Committee will see that amendments don't run counter to the spirit or the principle underlying the Bill. Everything must be based on the main principle. If you, Sir, decide that is the general principle, we are agreeable to go to the Select Committee. It is not compulsory on either side that simply because a certain proposal was adopted by majority in the Select Committee, the open House should accept it.

The President: I want to know the Government's position. The Government cannot drop the Bill when once it has accepted the principle of the Bill, on the ground that the Select Committee had made alterations which they think are not quite in accord with the principle.

MR. JINNAH SPEAKS.

Mr. Jinnah: The moment we accept the principle of the Bill we agree to all principles underlying it, including those in regard to strikes in public utility services. If I was to give my vote in favour of a Select Committee I would have to accept all principles underlying the Bill. (Applause). The President adjourned the House for lunch.

When the Assembly met after lunch, the President said he was sorry that the Government benches were empty.

A few seconds later Mr. Crerar came in and many others also followed.

The President asked Sir B. N. Mitra regarding the Government position about the Bill.

Sir B. N. Mitra said it was difficult to answer a hypothetical question. He hoped to persuade the select committee to accept the provisions of the bill more or less in its entirety. Without in any way committing himself to the principles of procedure raised on hypothetical issues he said Government in all probability would proceed with the report of the select committee in the House reserving, at same time, fullest right to bring before the House any amendments to the bill as amendments to the select committees changes, if necessary. They also reserved full discretion regarding further course of action at the time of the third reading. (Hear, hear).

SWARAJISTS' VIEW POINT.

Mr Chetty continuing his speech on behalf of Swarajist benches affirmed that it was not absolutely essential for the principle of the bill that clause fifteen should be retained in

(Continued on page 3.)

WARNING SIGNAL MISTAKEN FOR 'LINE CLEAR'

Cause of Peshawar Bombing Accident

A COMBINATION OF MISCHANCES

—:o:—

Statement in the Assembly

NW DELHI, Feb. 11.

By far the most important event in the Assembly today when it reassembled after three days' recess was an announcement by Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, regarding the bombing accident in Peshawar of January 23. He said the Court of Inquiry had found that the disaster was to some extent attributable to a combination of mischances but also to the failure of judgment on the part of certain officers whose trial was being entrusted to a courtmartial. He also announced a generous grant of pensions and gratuities to the families of those killed and special pensions to those injured.

The accident was finally due to the mistaking of a warning signal for a signal that all was clear.

The full statement of the Army Secretary runs as follows.—"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has received and considered the report of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the terrible accident that occurred in Peshawar on January 23.

STORY OF ACCIDENT

The story of the accident is as follows.—Bombing practice with live bombs is a part of normal training in units of the R. A. F., and is regularly carried out by them over areas of grounds which are reserved as bombing ranges in the same way as artillery and rifle ranges are reserved for use by artillery and troops of the same line. There is a bombing range in the neighbourhood of Jamrud which is used by the R. A. F. stationed in Peshawar. It had been decided by the local Air Force authorities that the bombing practice should be carried out on this range on 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 25th January. On such occasions the R. A. F. unit concerned is responsible for taking certain preliminary steps."

"It has to notify the District Magistrate and obtain from him a statement that there is no objection to bombing taking place on the range on the dates mentioned. It has further to notify the Superintendent of Police, the Tehsildar, and the local military headquarters in order that human begins and cattle may be safely cleared off the ground before the practice begins, and in order that both the civil and military authorities of the station may be made aware of the fact that bombing is to take place. All these precautions were duly complied with on January 12th by the officer Commanding No. 20 Army Cooperation Squadron—the unit of the R. A. F. concerned—and, in addition, a copy of the notices was sent direct to the Officer Commanding, Poona Horse, as that regiment would be required, in accordance with the usual procedure, to provide four troopers and a non-commissioned officer to help in clearing the danger area of human beings and cattle at the time and dates mentioned. The notice of the bombing practice appeared in the ordinary course in the local military orders of January 16. Some days later, it was decided, at short notice, by the local armoured car authorities to repeat for the benefit of the inspecting officer a tactical exercise which had been carried out by the Armoured Car Company over a large area which included the R. A. F. bombing range, on January 11. A feature of this exercise on both the occasions was that a squadron of cavalry should enact the role of a party of raiders supposed, for the purpose of the exercise, to be escaping from Peshawar over the border. It was the function of the Armoured Car Company engaged in this exercise to cut off the supposed raiders before they could have made their way into the tribal territory. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Officer Commanding the Armoured Car Company at Peshawar, through the authorities concerned, for a repetition of the tactical exercise, which I have described, to take place on the 23rd January, which was the third of the dates already notified for the bombing practice by the R. A. F. on their bombing range."

CAUSE OF DELAY.

On the morning of the 23rd, the Safety Officer, that is, the officer of the R. A. F. who had been detailed to supervise the clearing of the bombing range for live bomb practice went down early to the range where he met the four sowars and the non-commissioned officer who had been sent to help him. It was raining, and the lorry which should have brought the Air Force "personnel" required for duties on the ground during the bombing practice as well as the signals which are used on such occasions, had not arrived. The Safety Officer, thereupon went back to the aerodrome in Peshawar—a distance of four miles—on his bicycle. He found that the delay had been due to the fact that weather conditions were not very good and that it had not yet been decided whether bombing practice would take place that morning or not. While he was there, a machine was sent up to test the weather. The Safety Officer was meanwhile told to return to the range and clear it and if no bombing had taken place by 10-30 to pack up and return. This was about 9 o'clock. The Safety Officer accordingly returned to the bombing range, this time in a tender, accompanied by two armourers and an Indian driver, taking with him the signals required on the range. He made his preparations for clearing the range and sent out the sowars to remove any cattle and human beings that might be on the ground. At that moment, the C Squadron of the Poona Horse which had been detailed for the tactical exercise appeared with two British officers, neither of whom appears to have known that bombing practice was to take place that day. The party were anxious to get across the other side of the bombing range in order to carry out their part in the exercise. After some colloquy, the Safety Officer agreed to the squadron crossing the ground as there was ample time for it to do this before the range was cleared. The squadron accordingly moved off, led by the two British officers, to cross the range. Meanwhile, the Safety Officer proceeded to lay out upon the ground a signal which would be read by any aeroplane coming over the bombing range and which means: "Await further signal, do not bomb". He had only just finished doing this when a bomb fell from an aeroplane on to the squadron which was now some distance away but was still crossing the danger area."

A SAD MISTAKE.

"The Officer who was piloting the aeroplane had arrived immediately before at a height of four thousand feet over the bombing range and had mistaken the signal to wait for a signal which means "all clear". This officer had, it would seem, good reason to suppose that the ground would have been cleared by the time he had arrived. The men of the squadron were dressed in khaki overcoats as it was raining and wore white turbans. They were not seen by either of the two occupants of the aeroplane and a very careful reconstruction of the accident convinced the Court of Inquiry that the squadron thus clad could not have been seen from that altitude in the conditions prevailing. Both the occupants had their eyes fixed on the target from which the squadron was then about twohundred yards distant. The bomb overshot the target and falling, as it did upon the squadron in close formation, caused a fearful havoc. Three Indian officers and ten non-commissioned officers and sowars were either killed o the spot or succumbed to their injuries the same day. Twelve non-commissioned officers and sowars were injured of whom three subsequently died in the hospital. Sixteen horses were killed and fifteen injured and had to be destroyed."—A. P.

MEDICAL AID.

"Medical aid was rushed to the spot as quickly as possible and everything that could be done for the injured was done. The next of kin of the deceased were informed, without delay both by telegram and by letter and shortly afterwards messages of sympathy from His Excellency the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India, for War, and for Air, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, and the Air Officer Commanding the R. A. F. in India were received and conveyed to them. The Government of India considered immediately the question whether special compensation or gratuities should be paid to the heirs of those who were killed and also to those who were permanently injured. Under the ordinary rules both these categories are enttled to pensions on an adequate scale and pensions will be issued in the ordinary course. In addition, the Government of India have decided to grant to the heirs of the three Indian officers who have been killed gratuities on the same scale as admissible when death is caused by active service, namely Rs. 1,200 to the heirs of Risaldars and six hundred each to the heirs of Jamadars. They have also sanctioned gratuities of Rs. 200 each to the heirs of the non-commissioned officers and sowars. For such of the injured as may have to be discharged to pension, they are sanctioning disability pensions at a special rate instead of at the ordinary rate."

PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

"From information at present before them, the Government are provisionally of the opinion that the following were the principal contributory causes of the accident:—Firstly, the fact that certain authorities who had at different times received information both of the forthcominb bombing practice on January 23 and of the intended tactical exercise which was to be held in the vicinity on the same day, failed to connect these two events in their minds; it was their failure of memory and coordination that in the first intance apparently rendered the accident possible; secondly, the despatch of the bombing aeroplane over the range before there had been time to clear the range; thirdly, the mistaking of the warning signal for a signal that all was all clear. The court of Inquiry has found certain officers are to blame in connection with the causes that I have mentioned. The Commander-in-Chief has most carefully considered the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry and the opinions of the local Commanders and has decided that summaries of the evidence should be prepared with a view to the trial of certain officers by a Court Martial. To some extent the disaster may be attributable to a combination of misehances against which no amount of forethought could have prevailed; on the other hand, it may be found due also to a failure in judgment on the part of individuals or to some defect in the prescribed system of safeguards. I would ask the Hon. members of the House and through them the press and the public not to form too hasty conclusions and, above all, not to express opinions or conjectures that might in any way prejudice the judicial proceedings. I need hardly add, Sir, that the sympathies of the Government and, I am sure, of the whole House, go out to the men who have been disabled and to the widows and children of those who have perished so tragically and so suddenly in the prime of their lives and in the performance of their duty."

In view, apparently, of the full nature of the statement, Dr. Moonje and Sardar Gulab Singh whose questions gave occasion for the making of this statement did not ask any supplementary question.—A. P.

NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCE ON MONDAY

(Continued from previous page.)

in Kalbadevi and see that all was well. A patient who asked for removal from the J. J. Hospital where he had been taken after being assaulted and left senseless on the road was taken to the Harkissondas Hospital. Eight Hindus were removed from Bhendi Bazar to Hira Baugh.

POLICE CO-OPERATE WITH VOLUNTEERS.

These are some instances of the useful relief work which the volunteers are able to carry out. An interesting feature is the numerous applications for such relief received as the lorries are passing through the streets. To comply with all the requests that are being received more lorries will be required and those who can supply them are urgently requested to do so. In each case yesterday, escorts were readily provided by the police who co-operated with the volunteers in their work.

The Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency, has lent the services of Mr. Sayad, S. L. Inamdar to the Committee and he is rendering great help in the efforts to bring the two communities together. Ward offices are opened in the places:—

B Ward Muslim Headquarters, 156 Chakla Street,

Telephone Number 21688.

D Ward Dr. Sathey's Rooms, 127, Girgaum Road Corner, Telephone Number 21782.

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GOVT. BULLETIN ON RIOT SITUATION

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SATISFACTORY CONDITION ON MONDAY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

More shops are open today (Monday) and the situation is more satisfactory. The Curfew order was implicitly obeyed last night and the streets were almost entirely deserted after 7 p.m. except that a crowd of people collected in 13th Lane Kamatipura at about 9-30 p.m. but were quickly dispersed by a police patrol and two of them were arrested. The round up of bad characters in the Nagdevi Street area had a good effect but at 8 o'clock this morning a Hindu was severely injured there. The total number of bad characters rounded up in this area comes to 164. One hundred and seventeen persons have been arrested in connexion with the looting of shops and rioting in Kalbadevi Road and Jhaveri Bazar on Saturday. Everything was quiet in the north of the City last night, but this morning only thirty mills were working although the labour leaders had issued handbills advising the millhands to resume work.

HOOLIGANS AT WORK.

The situation on the whole on Sunday showed a marked improvement over the previous day, but a number of hooligans from Nagdevi Street and Abdul Rehman Street made isolated attacks on Ghatis working in the markets. Six Hindus were dragged out of a tramcar at the junction of Carnac Road and Nagdevi Street and severely assaulted with sticks and knives. The police raided this locality and rounded up a hundred known bad characters. Stray assaults were reported from Fanaswadi and Dhanji Street.

A nunfortunate incident was the attack by some Hindus on a party of the Peace Committee in Kalbadevi Road, resulting in injuries to six Mohamedans and one Hindu. One of the former has since died in hospital. The dead body of a Parsi was found in Nagdevi Street and a Hindu Ghati was found dead in the same locality.

The situation in the north of the Cityy was, on the whole, quiet, but a Hindu was stabbed at Mustan Tank Cross Road and a Mohamedan Victoria driver was killed at Bakrichat Adda in the De Lisle Road area. A fracas between Hindus and Mohamedans at Kamatipura was broken up by the police and ten people were arrested.

All the markets and business houses remained closed during Sunday.

The total number of deaths yesterday was 11 and 47 were injured. The total number of deaths from the beginning of the riots on the 4th of February up to noon today (the 11th) comes to 123 and the total number of injured treated in hospital is 759.

MILL WORKERS' CHAWLS RAIDED

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48 ARRESTED FOR POSSESSING DANGEROUS WEAPONS

The police raided the chawls where the mill workers live at Kalachowky on Monday night in view of repeated assaults on pedestrians in the vicinity for the last two days. Forty-eight mill workers were arrested and marched to the police station as they were found to be in possession of dangerous weapons. While the police and military were carrying out the search one of the soldiers of the party was hit by an iron bar. One of the developments of Monday night was the renewal of stray assaults in mill area, which was comparatively peaceful on Saturday and Sunday resulting in all 11 persons being injured.

TWO PATHANS KILLED.

A number of Pathans were attacked at Tardeo one of them being killed on the spot. Later on the rioters smashed a tramcar.

Three Pathans were assaulted on the race course with the result that one of them died and the other two received serious injuries.

The day's rioting claimed 4 deaths. One is a Hindu. 2 Pathans and 1 Muslim.

CORONER'S JURY

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By 5 p.m. on Monday 19 cases of injuries were admitted in the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Seven of these preferred to go home after their wounds were dressed.

The coroner held an inqest on Monday touching the death of eleven persons, three being Mohmedans processionsists and eight Hindus, who died of injuries, either in the hospital or public streets. All these unfortunate men died either of stab wound on the heart or the fracture of the skull.

DETAILS OF ATTACK ON VOLUNTEERS

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MUSLIM COMMITTEE THANKS HINDU FOR GIVING SHELTER TO MUSLIMS

The following is a further statement by the Muslim Peace Committee issued on Monday.

Since writing yesterday evening's report, details of the attack on Citizen Volunteers at Fanaswadi was received, which is as follows:—

On receipt of the badges at the Municipality, some Hindu members of the Corps all young men, started a small procession of their own, exhorting peace. There was one Muslim volunteer in the group, Mr. Nisar Ahmed Ikrami. They went round Kalbadevi, Motibazar, Bhuleshwar and Fanaswadi twice, without any mishap. Some respectable Hindus now advised them to include some Muslims in their party, so as to give better assurance to the public. At Kolsa Mohalla they induced a number of Muslim Citizen Volunteers to join them and they went round again. This time in Fanaswadi they were surrounded by a large mob of Hindu Akhadawallas who seriously assaulted them with soda water bottles and lathies. The whole brunt of assault felt on the Muslim Citizen Volunteers accompanying the mixed procession with the result that 4 (four) Muslim Citizen Volunteers died on the spot or after arriving in the G. T. Hospital, while eight more are lying in a precarious condition.

PEACE EFFORTS AGAIN FRUSTRATED.

This is the second time the efforts for peace have been frustrated by the Hindu Akhadawallas, the first being on Friday evening last at Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar and Kandavadi at the corner of Thakurdwar the reports of which have already appeared in the press.

It is to be regretted that some newspapers throw the blame for the frustration on peace efforts of the Citizen Committee. Such a charge is not only contrary to the facts but entirely unwarranted.

SHOPKEEPERS' TERRIBLE LOSS.

Since yesterday morning Muslim shopkeepers of Shaikh Memon Street, Javeri Bazar and Kalbadevi Road have been crowding in the office, begging to be taken to their shops that have been looted during the riot and allowed to take away anything that may still be there. One of them reports a loss of about four lacs of rupees, and two cases, the safes that were buried in the ground are reported to be lying in the street. Armed protection having not been received, they could not proceed.

VALUABLE ASSISTANCE FROM HINDUS.

It is incumbent upon the Committee to mention again that the following Hindu gentlemen have given valuable assistance in saving Muslims from dangerous zone and from danger.

1. Seth Shiva Kedia, 2. Mr. Lowji Meghji. 3. Mr. Velji of Goverdhandas Bhikji. 4. Mr. Prejibhai Goculdas. 5. Mr. Naranji Premji. 6. Captain Keshowji Jairam of Hindu Volunteers. Mr. S. A. Mantri also deserves gratitude of the Committee for giving protection to 14 Muslims, including a number of women and children, and for safely sending them to the Committee's Office.

THREE VOLUNTEERS DEAD

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, Abdul Rehman Haji Buddha, and Ali Mahomed Jan Mahomed, three volunteers of the Citizens' Volunteers' Corps, who sustained injuries at Fanaswadi at the hands of some rioters while going on the mission of peace and on Sunday subsequently succumbed to their wounds. Medical evidence showed that death in each case was due to the fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence.

The tram cars service resumed normal traffic on Monday except No. 13 and No. 16 service which ran as far as Pydhonie from Grant Road line and Crawford Market from the Museum end. In the evening owing to Curfew Order the service was closed to the public at sunset.

CLOSING OF ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES URGED

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APPEAL FOR FUNDS AND CARS

The Publicity Bureau of the Citizens' Peace Committee issued the following bulletin at 11 a.m. on Monday:—

"It is understood that the Municipal Schools are closed till Wednesday. The Peace Committee is of opinion that it would be advisable in view of the present disturbed conditions to close private and Government Schools and Colleges as well till the safety of the streets is restored.

The Peace Committee makes an appeal to heads of various offices to permit such of their employees as wish to join the Bombay City Volunteers to absent themselves from their offices during the time that the disturbed conditions continue.

The Peace Committee also makes an appeal to owners of cars and dealers in cars to lend a few cars to the Peace Committee to be utilised in the work of restoring peace to the City.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Committee also appeals for funds to meet the expenditure that their work entails. Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Bombay Citizens' Peace Committee, Corporation Hall.

The following Resolution was passed at a joint meeting of the Citizens' Peace Committee and the Bombay City Volunteers:—

The Citizens' Peace Committee and members of the Bombay City Volunteer Corps have been deeply grieved by the tragic death of City Volunteer, Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, who was killed on the 10th instant while in the performance of his patriotic duty. They desire to convey their heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

The Committee and members of the Volunteer Corps also express their sympathy to the two Muslim and three Hindu Volunteers who received injury in the performance of their patriotic duty."

GOBHAI KARANJIA BUILDING

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NO SHOTS FIRED

In our last Sunday's issue it was reported that on Friday, that "the previous night, shots were fired from the Gobhai Karanjia Building (situated near Nagdevi Street) on the motor car containing Messrs. Nariman, Shroff and Sulaiman Cassum." From enquiries made we have been assured, by a very reliable authority, that there is no truth in the statement, and that none of the occupants of the Building, who are mostly Multanis, possess any license for fire-arms.

PROTECTING COMMON INTEREST OF HINDUS

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NEED FOR PERMANENT ORGANISATION

DEPUTATION TO SEE GOVERNOR

A meeting of leading Hindus was held at Bhatia Mahajan Wadi on Monday evening. Among those present were Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand, Mr. Shantidas Askaran, Sir Jagmohandas, Mr. Nanashanker Sett, Mr. Karsondas Mulji Jetha, Dr. Poonsi Meheisheri, Mr. Lovji Meghji, Mr. Kishanprasad, Seth Chaturbuj Gordhandas, Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamshi, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tarrsee, Mr Lalji Naranji, Mr. Mathurdas Vasanji, Mr. Devidas Madhavji, representatives of Multani Shroffs, Bullion Exchange, Cloth Market, Marwadi Community and Shroff Mahajan.

The meeting discussed what steps should be taken to start a permanent organisation for safeguarding the common interests of all the different castes. After much discussion it was decided to appoint a Committee to prepare a register of all the Hindu Castes and the Committee was asked to make its report within a month. The Committee was also asked to make recommendations for improving the condition of the different Castes.

The meeting also decided to depute Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Lalji Naranji to see the Governor to place before His Excellency suggestions regarding the measures that should be taken to put an end to the present grave situation in the City and the panic that exists among the people.

SCARCITY OF FOODSTUFFS

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The food supply in the city getting scarce owing to market stall holders not opening their stalls. The supply of fruit and vegetable coming from up-country is also lessened and the prices have soared high.

The Health Department of the Bombay Municipality have made special arrangement for the disposal of the uncliamed dead bodies. They are also taking precautionery measures to prevent any outbreak of epidemic.

Three Special trains left Bombay for Poona and Southern Maratha country carrying about three thousand passengers.

SHROFF ASSOCIATION

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The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will keep their Hundi and other business closed today (Tuesday).

A CORRECTION.

In our Monday's City Edition it was stated that two Parsis received fatal injuries in Sunday's disturbance at Nagdevi Street. This is incorrect. Only one Parsi youth received fatal injuries and his name was Mr. Jal Bapuji Bazarmaster (ahas Driver). He was aged 37 and was employed in the Manekji Seth's Agiari, Fort.

PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS SOAR

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The Dana Bunder, the headquarters of Bombay's granary remains closed. The stocks of grain in retail shops are depleted, and high prices are demanded for provisions, foodstaffs, and other necessaries of life such as Kerosene oil and charcoal.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES

—:o:—

The Health Department of the Bombay Municipality have made arrangements for the speedy disposal of dead bodies received at the burial ground from the morgue.

SHOPS REMAIN CLOSED

—:o:—

Shops in several parts of the city remained closed for almost the whole day. The few shopkeepers who had venture to keep there shops open, closed their shops atonce on receiving reports, false or otherwise but mosty the former, of fresh disturbances.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The "Manchester Guardian" deprecates the tendeney of some of British commentators to base on riots at Bombay conclusions most unfavourable to India's claims to self-government. It declares that far from being an argument against Swaraj the riots seem to demonstrate the weakness of our present position in India because Indian provincial Governments frequently feel themselves restrained from acting vigorously lest they alienate any of various interests whose support is now necessary to us against insurgent spirit of nationalism.—Reuter.

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FEDERAL FINANCE IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 4.)

Federal arrangements smooth would, as far as possible, advocate financial self-sufficiency of the different governments; and though these contributions are gone, they have left enough of smarting behind which the historian of public finance cannot completely ignore. The Taxation Enquiry Committee was out to explore all possible avenues for purposes of expanding or adjusting sources of public revenue; but Prof. Shah has not many good words for their work. He particularly dislikes their grabbing activities on behalf of the Central Government. It is true that whether it be the Taxation Committee or the Meston Settlement to do the award, the Central Government has the lion's share; and the Provincial case based on scientific lines has yet to be put in, though Prof. Shah has done his good bit in this direction. But in his scathing criticism of the Taxation Committee's work, perhaps he will not get the support of some readers, like the present reviewer, who frankly acknowledges his own debt to their reports. How a really equitable arrangement of allocation of revenues between Provinces and the Centre can be effected is a problem not without its difficulties. Prof. Shah's contribution on this his subject along with the position of Indian States in the Federal Finances will form the subject of the concluding article.

(To Be Continued.)

RAILWAY BOARD

—:o:—

QUESTION OF APPOINTING FIFTH MEMBER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways met to-day to discuss demands for grants under heads "Railway Board Administration, Working Expenses, New Construction, Capital Programme Depreciation, Strategic Lines", etc., etc. In connection with the first head a memorandum was placed relating to the appointment of a fifth member for the Railway Board. Eight members were present including the Financial Commissioner and some of them demanded a statement as to the pressure of work of the present members justifying the necessity for the appointment of a fifth member. They considered that the information contained in the memorandum was not adequate to enable them to reach a decision as to the appointment. After nearly two hours' discussion the decision has been postponed till to-morrow, when members will be supplied with a statement showing the nature of work done by each of the present four members and the need for appointing the fifth, particularly to deal with Labour questions which of late have been demanding more and more attention on the part of the Railway Board as a whole. The question whether the fifth member will be non-official or official and if the latter whether Indian or European was not considered at to-day's meeting, but it will no doubt be raised to-morrow.

To-morrow the Select Committee on the Coastal Reservation Bill is also to sit.

This afternoon the Railway publicity exhibition was open to the general public and attracted several thousands.

LABOUR MEMBER ON RAILWAY BOARD.

Besides the creation of the post of Labour member on the Railway Board it seems there is a plan ultimately to add also members for Civil Engineering and Transport, thus increasing the Railway Board strength to seven members. However, to-day's issue was merely the creation of the post of Labour member and the majority of members of the Standing Finance Committee opposed making the Railway Board top-heavy by making the appointment. The matter comes again before the Committee to-morrow.

It is further understood that the Committee was informed that its recommendation made at the last meeting to give increases in salary to low-paid employees is to be given effect to and provision bordering on half a crore might be made in the next budget for the purpose. The general impression gathered is that the next railway budget will give little substantial relief by way of reduction in fares and rates.—A. P.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS

On Sunday last at St. Peter's Hall, Bandra, a congratulatory address was presented by friends and relatives to Revd. Henry J. Remedios. Revd. Father M. Marti S.J., was voted to the chair.

Mr. Raymond Pereira, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Address Committee, read and presented the address, in the course of which it was stated:—"With pardonable pride we are glad to recall that Bassein whence your dear parents hail and which was the birth-place of St. Goucalo Garcia and the Holy Martyrs of Agashi, has maintained its high traditions and been blessed by Providence with four zealous and energetic priests from its soil, who happily have been appointed to labour in succession for the good of the souls in Bandra—now the growing centre of Catholic activities."

Mr. Joe C. D'Penha, also a Joint Secretary, then presented a bouquet and a set of books "Pulpit Orator".

Amongst those present were Messrs. P. A. Baptista, President, Bombay East Indian Association, Joseph Bocarro, I.S.O., Dominic Pereira, Papal Knight, Ignatius D'Monte, Stephen M. Pereira, Dr. P. A. Dias, Dr. E. D'Silva, Joseph Alex Dias, Solicitor, J. S. Pereira, B.Sc., J. P. D'Souza, Paul Pereira and C. F. Pereira. Rev. Remedios replied in appropriate terms and thanked all present for the honour they paid him.

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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s weekly market report dated 10th Jan. is as under:—

Notwithstanding the relative dullness of the market during the week under review its action in advancing in the face of a continued lack of outside support may not be without significance. In our opinion the extent of the advance is of less importance than the fact that it was brought about principally by an increase in price fixing operations on the part of domestic and foreign mills which occurred simultaneously with a falling-off in the volume of southern hedge pressure.

For some time contracts have been passing from speculators into the strong hands of the trade. That the latter still have a large amount of price fixing to do is unquestioned. It remains to be seen what effect these purchases will have on a market which has apparently been well liquidated and which, we believe, can depend less each day on hedge selling to supply the demand until the next crop movement begins.

It is pointed out by those bearishly inclined that the world's visible supply of cotton exceeds the total at this time last year; that a greater quantity of American cotton remains to come into sight than was the case a year ago; that both the East Indian and Egyptian crops are larger than in 1927-28; that large exports have merely served to replenish foreign port stocks and that, as far as this country is concerned, mills are so well supplied with raw material that they are unlikely to resume active buying for some time to come, especially as the production of a number of lines of goods has recently been in excess of the volume of sales.

Each of these factors may have some influence but the reduction in the surplus supply of American cotton which must inevitably occur this season, the consequent need for a large crop in 1929-30 if the increasing requirements of the world's mills are to be adequately met, and the improbability that present prices will offer a sufficient inducement to growers to make more than a moderate increase in their cotton acreage this Spring cannot be ignored and we consider purchases advisable on all moderate setbacks.

Yesterday's closing quotations were as follows:

	May	July	Octo. (Old)	Dec.
New York	20.05	19.67	19.48	29.25
Liverpool	10.25	10.22	10.05	10.01

Sugar:—The strength shown by the market during the past week was largely due to the lifting of bear sales against sales of actual sugar. Latterly, price cutting on the part of refiners exerted an unsettling influence but easy liquidation was well absorbed. Until we can obtain a clearer view of developments in the Cuban crop situation we would confine purchases to recessions.

Yesterday's closing quotations were as follows:—

March	May	July	Sep	Dec
2.03	2.12	2.18	2.23	2.28

Raw Silk: The continued dullness of our market has been due to the unwillingness of manufacturers to purchase raw material on a large scale until more definite information becomes available as to the extent of the Spring demand. There are indications that the cutting-up trade, which has been sampling freely of late, will shortly place large orders for prints and other popular fabrics, the effect of which, it is believed, will be reflected in increased activity in raw silk. On setbacks from present levels we would be inclined to favor purchases.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, acknowledges with thanks the following donations received during the months of October, November and December 1928:—Rao Bahadur Shamrao D. Mankar, Managing Trustee, Sri Atmaram Puri Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar, Rs. 100. Mr. K. J. Cooper, Rs. 75; Mr. N. B. Kinare, Trustee, Wagle Trust Settlement, Rs. 50; Mr. Meghaji Thobhan, Rs. 50; Anonymously, Rs. 25; Mr. Pheroze P. Khandalawalla, Rs. 20; Mr. N. B. Divatia, Trustee, Shrimati Urmila Devi Benevolent Fund, Rs. 10; Mr. Jamshedji M. Desai, in memory of Mr. Jehangir Nanabhoy, Merchant of Poona, Rs. 10; Mr. C. Burrows, Rs. 5; Mrs. Kasturbai Jiwandas Bavabhai, Rs. 5; Messrs. J. S. Sorabji & J. Boccaro (Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Fort, Bombay), Rs. 5; Mrs. Laxmibai Ramchandra Kalewar, in memory of the late Mr. Ramchandra Shankar Venku Balu, Rs. 5; Annoymously from—19, Rosebery Road, Oak Lane, Broadford, England, by British Postal Order 2 Shillings.

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LAWYER'S IDEAL

—:o:—

DONT MAKE MONEY YOUR GOD

JUSTICE MARTEN'S ADVICE TO BUDDING LAWYERS

The Social Gathering of the Government Law College, Bombay, was held on Friday evening at the University Convocation Hall under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice.

In welcoming the President, Lady Marten and guests, Mr. V. G. Dalvi, the Principal of the College, referred briefly to the needs of the College. The first of their needs, he said, was a separate building. At present, the classes were held in the premises of the Elphinstone College. Some of their class-rooms were dark and dingy. Another necessity was a hostel.

Proceeding, the Principal observed that the Law College was making substantial contributions to the public exchequer. It had never been a drag on the resource of Government. If only a portion of their own contributions were made available by Government, he was sure that the urgent needs of the College would be amply met.

ADVICE TO BUDDING LAWYERS.

After the prizes were given away by Lady Marten the President made a short but instructive speech. Addressing particularly the Law students, he took it, he said, that most of them were to enter shortly the profession to which he had the honour to belong—the legal profession. Some students might no join that profession for various reasons. There were, for instance, some inconvenient examinations to go through. (Laughter.) Again there would be the temptation to follow a successful commercial career. But to all those who were now, or shortly, leaving the College he would say that what they had there learnt could not be anything but useful in their later lives.

He would ask those who were successfully to foil the examiners and gain admission to one or other of the branches of the legal profession, what their main object ought to be? He asked them that question because he wanted to impress upon them the dignity and usefulness of the profession which they were about to join. Members of the public were some times apt to think that a lawyer was a man who was skilful in making black appear white and white black. It was believed that only finesse and uncanny trickery could make a successful pleader, and that the main object in the life of a legal man was to secure the largest amount of fees in the quickest possible time. That was a mere travesty of the real object of the legal profession. If money were merely the object held in view far more money could be obtained out of commercial business. A successful merchant could pile up a fortune which it was impossible for a man of the legal profession, however successful, to do. It was not that a lawyer was merely to be philanthropic. But all that the speaker emphasised was "Do not make money your god."

PROFESSION, A JEALOUS MISTRESS.

If, therefore, they were to assist in the administration of justice, which really was the main ideal of a lawyer they should remember three main factors. The first was the lawyer, the second was the adversary and the third the Court. To one and all of the three they had to be scrupulously fair.

Young men about to enter the profession had to remember that they were dealing with the human element, leaving behind them their books. They had therefore to exercise their imagination and visualise when they got papers from clients. It must also be borne in mind that the profession was a jealous mistress. If they were to succeed, they ought to put in hard work, and sometimes a football match or a cricket match would have to be given up. Again, attention had to be paid to the importance of accuracy. Common sense was another point which needed emphasis. There was no good merely knowing books or the facts of a case. The law had to be applied to the facts of the case. Very often it happened that instructions received from clients were imperfect. In such instances, the young advocates had to exercise their common sense.

FOLLOW THE AUTHORITIES.

Coming to the technical side of the profession, the President remarked, young men would have to pick upon the main points of a case, discarding unessentials. The Bench was naturally inclined to pay attention to the authorities and young men could not do more than follow the authorities cited by senior members of the profession in their text-books.

The President next commended the qualities of courage and hope while young men waited for briefs. They were not to imagine that as soon as they called to the profession, attorneys and clients would queue up to them. They were not to imagine, either, that immediately after they had argued in a case with all the force of their eloquence the report would appear in bold type in the columns of a leading newspaper. (Laughter).

Lastly, the President observed that when once young men came inside the courts of law and assisted in the administration of justice, they must forget differences of community, creed and nationality. Otherwise, there would follow chaos in the legal profession. Whatever view they held on communal matters, once they came inside the courts they had to forget them all. The judge was not to consider whether a counsel appearing before him was, or not a politician. It was immaterial for an advocate what political views his opponent held. It had to be remembered that they were entering the temple of justice where they had to veil their eyes from communal matters.

In conclusion, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice wished the students, one and all success in their careers. (Applause.)

THE E. INDIES SQUADRON.

The cruiser "Enterprise" of the East Indies Squadron, to the command of which Captain H. P. Boxer has been appointed, will not be out of the dockyard hands at Chatham, where she is re-fitting, till March, her overhaul being so extensive. The marvellous run which she made from Dar-es-Salaam to Brindisi, with H.. R. H. the Prince of Wales on board was one of the finest ever made by a cruiser of her tonnage and horse power after such a lengthened commission with only temporary repairs in the past year. She will recommission at the end of February and proceed to her station about the middle of March.

C. P. MARATHI PROVINCIAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

As decided at the last meeting of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee dates have now been fixed for the Provincial Political Conference. The Conference will take place at Nagpur on the 9th and 10th next March. Various sub-committees have been formed and propaganda for making the session a success has already been started. The enrolment of members of the Reception Committee is going on a brisk and many have already joined. The office bearers of the Reception Committee and also the President for the Conference shall be elected on the 17th February 1929. The publicity work has been started and circular letters have been issued to all Taluqua Congress committees to start immediate propaganda in the muffasil. The first Bulletin has already been issued, (a copy of which I am herewith forwarding) appealing the public in the province to rally at the Conference. A strong deputation of important workers in the Province will soon start on an extensive tour and visit all important places in order to carry the message of the Calcutta Congress to all parts of the Province and to exhort to make the Conference a success. It is evident C. P. Congress men mean business this year and the enthusiasm created by the Conference, it is hoped, will be utilised to ensure complete Boycott of the Simon Commission which is expected to arrive at Nagpur in the middle of March.

A special office for the Conference is opened from 1st inst. in Mahal at the residence of Sjt. Poonamchand Ranka, General Secretary Provincial Congress Committee. Correspondence should be addressed to above office. The telegraphic address is Congress, Nagpur Telephone No. 466.

ALL-INDIA DEPRESSED CLASS CONFERENCE

The Fourth All-India Depressed Class Conference and the Twelfth Madras Presidency Adi-Dravida Conference, will be held under the auspices of the Registered All-India Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha, (formerly known as Madras Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha, Estd. 1892), on Sunday (the 24th inst.), at 8 a.m., in the Victoria Public Hall, at Madras, when Mr. B. C. Mandal of Bengal will preside.

Mr. R. T. Kesavulu, Ex-M. L. C., of Ooty will hoist the Adi-Dravida Flag, Mr. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai will open the Conference, and Thiru-P. M. Palaniswamy Pillai Avl., will open the Exhibition.

PRINCE OF WALES TO GIVE UP HUNTING

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The "Daily Express" says that the Prince of Wales has decided to give up running and point-to-point rading, and dispose of his fifteen hunters due to the rapidly increasing duties devolving on him in consequence of King's illness.

INDIAN FARMERS AND PEASANTS FEDERATION

—:o:—

GUJARAT CROP FROST DAMAGE: PRESS COMMUNIQUE

Mr. Kamrai Munshi, Secretary, Indian Farmers and Peasants' Association writes:

The Indian Farmers' and Peasants Federation has urgently moved His Excellency the Governor, the Revenue Member, Revenue Secretary and the Commissioner to take rapid action for examining the crop-position after the heavy frost-damage all over Gujarat. An inquiry has been ordered. That is why I make the public appeal and sound a warning.

The Circle Inespectors are men eagar to become Mamalatdar and Mamalatdars are eagar to become Deputy Collectors—The general feeling with Revenue Subordinates is that Government wants money, and that they must supply money anyway. The inquiries and reports are mere formalities to whitewash, and losses are minimised, good fields are cited as examples, large bad fields are not noticed—The Cultivators are ruined completely— They faced with staryation for eight months. They deserve not merely sympathy but other help.

I appeal to all Mamalatdars and Circle Inspectors, not to forget that they are human, themselves and to represent the ghastly condition in its full reality and extent, without any attempt at minising and the Collectors and the superiors will take any action on their report. If they represent half-truths, then it will be the Government which will have to suffer, because let it be publicly known, that it is my opinion that no cultivator can pay and should pay a penny of revenue this time, because there is no crop at all; and if there is any attempt to inflict assessment it will be met with resistance. Let us hope that Government will be advised to give remmissions and suspensions on the fact that there are no winter-crops at all under legal Revenue Rules. This will be no mercy but bare Justice, according to the Revenue Law of the Government on the truth and fact of no crop owing to an act of God. Let the Subordinates speak the truth and there is no fear. If this misrepresent them let Government take the consequences.

CHOLERA FEARED IN ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

PRECAUTIONS ON PILGRIM TRAINS

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 11.

It is notified that as cholera is likely to spread on the dispersal of the pilgrims attending the Magh Mela at Allahabad in order to prevent the spread of the disease, railway passengers suffering from the disease will be segregated. Travelling medical inspectors will be attached to each pilgrim special and all slow passenger trains on the East Indian and Bengal and North Western Railways leaving Allahabad between the 7th and 25th February. The rules for the detention and treatment of the patients are published.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

POONA, Feb. 11.

The western disturbance has caused local rain or snow in extreme north. Rain has also fallen locally in East Central India and East Central Provinces and at few stations in West Central Provinces and East Rajputana Local thunder showers are reported from Tennaserim.

The chief amounts are.—Mergui one inch; Jagdalpur threequarters; Seoni; Sutna a quarter; Dalhousie, Srinagar and Sonamarg a half; and Rawalpindi and Jaipur a quarter.

Forecast.—Scattered falls from East United Provinces to North Madras coast.

Earthquake report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at origin about eight thousand and eight hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at twentyone hours twentynine minutes on Sunday February 10.—A. P.

SIR GILBERT CLAYTON REACHES CONSTANTINOPLE

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Constantinople.—Sir Gilbert Clayton, the new High Commissioner of Iraq, was among the passengers of the Simplon Express which has been snowed up in East Thrace since 30th January. He arrived here by steamer from Rodosto whither he was conveyed in a motorcar from marooned train.—Reuter.

CIVIL AVIATION PROGRAMME IN INDIA

—:o:—

PROGRESS IN BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

From the details available of the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly, on Saturday, it appears that the Royal Commission on Labour for which two lakhs and twenty-five thousand rupees have been sanctioned as a lump provision would probably assemble in autumn this year and conclude its enquiry early in the summer of 1931.

Several items of expenditure were passed relating to the programme of civil aviation development during the next financial year. This programme is in connection with the extension of the London-Karachi Air service across India. The expenditure includes an amount for the acquisition of land by Government on behalf of the Port Trust of Vizagapatam as that city is on the direct route from Calcutta to Madras which in future is likely to be one of the main air routes in India. The Karachi-Delhi section of the air route across India is expected to be opened during the autumn of 1929. The Government is not in a position to state exactly what expenditure would be necessary in connection with the grant of subsidy to the company that might be given a contract to operate the proposed air service from Karachi to Delhi. This would be possible only when tenders for this, which would shortly be issued, are examined.

THE BOMBAY AERODROME.

Menwhile three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees have been provided for the half year of operation and any saving therefrom would be utilised towards the cost of the completion of the acquisition and of part preparation of the Bombay aerodrome. The Burma Government has been asked to institute preliminary investigations for the acquisition of a site in Rangoon for the construction of all weather aerodrome. One lakh and ninetythousand rupees have been provided to cover the cost of acquisition of a major portion of the site for a civil aerodrome at Bombay.

The Government are appointing a special committee to consider the bill to enact a Sale of Goods Act. The Preliminary draft of the bill has been prepared, and owing to the highly technical nature of the bill it has been decided that a committee consisting of three lawyers of eminence with the Law Member as Chairman will sit in Simla early in summer. A small provision to meet the expenses of this committee has been sanctioned.—A. P.

"RESOLUTE GOVERNMENT" BEGINS.

—:o:—

SAMBAMURTHI'S ARREST A SAMPLE

NEW, DELHI, Feb. 11.

Pandit Motilal Nehru considers that the arrest of Mr. Sambamurti in the Madras Presidency as the beginning of "resolute government." Mr Sambamurti is a member of the Congress Working Committee and was the General Secretary of the Cocanada Congress. Pundit Motilal, expressing himself about his arrest, says:— "Mr. Sambamurti's arrest marks the beginning of "resolute Government" foreshadowed by the "Statesman" in December last and hinted by the Viceroy in his famous Calcutta speech. We have all known for some time past that it was coming. What is needed to meet the "resolute Government" is an equally resolute attitude on the part of the public workers. I am glad Mr. Sambamurti has set an example. Let others be ready to follow."—A. P.

"FORWARD" EDITOR'S APPEAL DISMISSED

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT ASK FOR ENHANCED SENTENCE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice C.C. Ghose dismissed the appeal preferred by Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi and Pulin Behari Dhar, Editor and Printer respectively of "Forward" who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate only Section 153-A Indian Penal Code (exciting class hatred) and sentenced the Editor to three months simple imprisonment and a fine of thousand rupees and the Printer to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of rupees thousand. The subject matter of the charge was a letter published in the "Forward" in connection with what is known as the Belur train disaster. Their Lordships upholding the conviction and sentence, remarked that the article was a lying one and the Editor knew that the allegations were false and his intention was to excite class hatred.

On an application by the Crown, their Lordships issued a rule on the appellants to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced. The rule will be heard on Monday next.—A. P.

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NAME
ADDRESS
MACHINE NO. BOUGHT AT ON

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